

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

The Recognized Authority, Representing Abattoirs, Packinghouses, Lard Refineries, Glue Works  
Soap Works, Fertilizer Works, Cottonseed Oil Mills and Refineries, Ice and Refrigerating  
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By Dr. J. H. SENNER.

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The Chilean Government has issued a de-  
cree admitting live stock from the Argentine  
Republic.

## THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Barring our friendly relations with foreign  
powers, the generally easier war conditions  
and the hint at the reduction in some quarters  
of the existing war taxes, the President's  
Message contains nothing of unusual interest  
to our trade.

His recommendations in regard to increas-  
ing the merchant marine in the Ship-subsidy  
bill and the construction of the Isthmian  
Canal are re-presentations of pending meas-  
ures which have hitherto failed of passage.

The recommendation of a decrease of \$30,-  
000,000 in the war tax will remit that sum to  
trade. This will come mainly off of the tax  
on checks and the legacy tax.

Our foreign commerce has grown vastly,  
and our trade is extending into new fields. Our  
domestic industries show increased strength  
and development, so the Chief Executive says  
in his message.

The President finds much in our agricul-  
tural and commercial condition upon which to  
congratulate the country. We join Mr. Mc-  
Kinley in this congratulation, and encourage  
the hope that our industrial activity and pros-  
perity will be even stronger each year during  
the next four years of his administration.

## FATE OF THE GROUT BILL.

The Grout Oleomargarine bill, with all of  
its un-American principles and its selfish mo-  
tives and hypocritical assertions, is before  
Congress. It was not up on schedule time  
but is being urged with all of the unscrupu-  
lousness that characterized its advocacy dur-  
ing the last session of this Congress.

A steering arrangement on the Army bill  
gave the hint of its death in the Senate. This  
intimation can hardly be ignored or overcome.

If the butter sellers and the butter trust  
have no better success in this final fight than  
they had at the polls then the bill is already  
dead and ready for the journal morgue for  
identification and burial. It should be killed.  
If the butter interests really mean what  
they say, viz.: "That oleomargarine should be  
sold only as such and that the anti-color fea-  
ture in the bill is only to accomplish that end"  
they should jump at the substitute for the  
Grout bill. This substitute says that oleo-  
margarine (whether colored or otherwise)  
shall only be sold in one and two-pound pack-  
ages wrapped in tissue paper, upon which shall  
be printed in large black or easily observed

letters the word "oleomargarine." Around this  
brick shall then be placed a ribboned two-cent  
internal revenue stamp, stuck to the paper  
so that it cannot be removed except by the  
consumer.

Such a bill would win in a canter and come  
nearer than any other method to forcing the  
sale of oleomargarine in its own name if, as  
some claim, it is not so sold now.

One would think that the dairy interests  
would jump at such a bill if they were sincere  
in the statement that they do not desire to kill  
the oleomargarine industry and were simply  
desirous of having it sold as oleomargarine.

If the Grout bill should pass the House we  
are reasonably assured that the Senate will  
strangle or kill it. If it should pass Congress  
we feel that the President will find it so vicious  
and unconstitutional as to veto so pernicious a  
measure. Should the President affix his sig-  
nature the Supreme Court, upon petition,  
should certainly declare such a piece of legis-  
lation illegal and unconstitutional in many  
respects and subversive of healthful trade.  
The color line alone would void such a statute.  
There is a lane between the natural and the  
artificial color of butter. Color is not pat-  
ented and one lawful product has an equal  
right with another to artificial coloring.

## THE INDUSTRIAL GLACIER PERIOD.

Ice and refrigeration are getting into every  
department of life. We are getting the ice  
habit in everything and our race seems to  
be none the worse for that fact.

Refrigeration has been a very successful  
preserver of perishable products, and espe-  
cially so of food in their natural state.  
Cold drinks and cold areas have been perma-  
nently added to the comforts of our domestic  
life.

The cold storage of furs, fine fabrics, pic-  
tures and even of valuable pieces of artistic  
and costly furniture has been found to be more  
desirable than the former crowding of these  
articles into the musty chambers of ware-  
houses, and far more desirable than the un-  
ventilated den of a domestic store room, where  
germs propagate amid the heat and stench in-  
cidental to such articles after use by the human  
kind. The refrigeration of large apartment  
houses, theaters, morgues and other places  
where human beings habituate has tended to  
better health and to greater comfort.

The prayer of the South for Jack Frost to come and kill the Yellow Jack has been heard by the hospitals of the land which are gradually waking up to the fact that the lowering of temperatures by refrigeration in wards filled with fever patients purifies the germinating air, lowers the temperature of the fevered body as well as of the fever area, and checks the spread of the contagion in the affected body while the system of the patient is struggling to regain its power of resuscitation.

The refrigeration of fever hospitals appeals to common sense and its value is being seen by hospital physicians all over this country. It is astonishing the extent to which this invasion of the domestic glacier period has found its way into our hospitals:

The diseases of cholera, yellow fever and smallpox would be held in material check by lowering the temperature of the areas infected by the germs of these contagious and epidemic maladies. Heat is the life of their microbes. The germ of either yellow fever, smallpox or cholera may not be frozen out of existence; the patient could not stand such drastic treatment. But the ambition of that germ and its ravenous multiplication could be immeasurably checked by chilling it into insensibility and inaction. The spread of these diseases could thus be checked, both in the infected body and in the quarantined house or station containing such a disease.

We believe that our government should make scientific experiments along this line with the view of eventually installing refrigerating apparatus in all of our national fever quarantine stations and in the nation's hospitals. The state hospitals and the city institutions of the same kind would then follow suit with the result that diseases of the high temperature kind would be more easily handled and their ravages both in the patient and in the community would be checked. If refrigeration can stay the hand of a deadly fever germ just where it is caught science has added more than medicine to the treatment of the sick.

It does not cost a fortune to experiment and the results are incalculable. We know, for nature has taught us that frosts kill yellow fever; then why not artificial cold air? Nature has taught us that cholera propagates better in hot climates. The hint is valuable. The same is true of smallpox. Let us produce the temperature which these diseases detest.

### THE RAW FOOD DIET.

The doctors are playing football with our stomachs. One doctor tells his patient that the bovine blood is full of deadly microbes which will go into his own life current and eat it out. The other will send his patient to the abattoir to drink fresh beef blood that he might become "as strong as a bull." Some of the fraternity advise us not to eat "under done" or "rare" beef, and now comes Prof. Tyler, out in Indianapolis, to scare us from our ancient faith by saying that anything but raw food is the death of us.

Here are Prof. Tyler's own words: "Man

ruins his constitution, enfeebles his intellectual powers and shortens his days by the senseless practice of cooking his food. Take the animals and fowls," exclaims the inspired professor, rolling his eye over the farm-yard; "the bullock who eats grass and hay, the rooster who gobbles hard corn, and the sheep who nibbles turnips, live much longer, in proportion to the period of full development, than man. Man, for some unknown reason, eats dead cells (cooked cells) to replace the dead cells that have been separated from the body. In cooking food all the acids and gases, so necessary for the conservation and preservation of ideal health, escape with the steam."

We wish to call up the famous old ancient cooking school professor, Prometheus, and through him say to Prof. Tyler that dogs and wild animals eat raw flesh. They are less intellectual and shorter lived than we are. Then, again, cattle eat germ vegetable foods. Well, their intellectual life is not over high nor their longevity long. We might also say that some Arabs and wild tribes eat raw meats. These Arabs place their steaks on the seats of their saddles, sit on them and ride them over the dunes until they are bruised black and blue. Then they fetch them home and eat them raw. Those human raw meat eaters are not the ideal nor the examples of longevity.

Please, Professor, let us cook our meat just a little bit.

### THE "BULOW" HAM OF HAMBURG.

A German has produced the "Bilow" ham. Count Von Bilow, when secretary of foreign affairs in the German cabinet, opposed the Agrarian meat bill. Dr. Vienneben a member of the Reichstag, sarcastically accused him of bidding for hog popularity and predicted such creation by the Chicago packers as the "Bilow" ham in appreciation of the noble count's efforts. Well, the "Bilow" ham failed to make its appearance in America. It has come to the front, however, but from a totally unexpected source. A Hamburg butcher filed a petition for patent for a German "Bilow" ham. His plea was sat upon. The Dutchman wouldn't be sat upon. He advertised for a butcher who had a "Bilow" name and found one in Mecklenburg. He allowed the use of his name on the ham's trademark. The Hamburg butcher's petition was then granted and the "Bilow" ham has become a commercial fact. The enterprising German tradesman is doing a great business in "Bilows," as the German public are unaware of the refusal of the patent office to grant the first petition and are still under the impression that the real sponsor for the "Bilow" ham of Hamburg is the Imperial Chancellor himself.

As the Chancellor was "agin" the German meat bill we hope that he will remain so, in the enforcement of it. In his present position he can nullify much of the baleful effect of this pernicious act.

### ADDITIONAL EXPORTS OF MEATS, PROVISIONS, Etc.

We supplement the review of our meat and provision exports for October, 1900, corrected to November 9, with the following additional figures of our exports for the same month:

Sheep.—October, 1899, 6,208 head, value, \$15,669; 1900, 9,871 head, value, \$43,042; ten months ending October, 1899, 131,392 head, value, \$750,808; 1900, 123,515 head, value, \$752,060.

All other including fowls.—October, 1899, \$18,613; 1900, \$21,782; ten months ending October, 1899, \$282,366; 1900, \$203,435.

Bones, hoofs, horns and horn tips, strips and waste.—October, 1899, \$17,213; 1900, \$27,749; ten months, 1899, \$167,128; 1900, \$179,079.

Candles.—October, 1899, 203,390 lbs., value, \$16,057; 1900, 147,321 lbs., value, \$15,425; ten months 1899, 2,635,835 lbs., value, \$224,962; 1900, 1,658,514 lbs., value, \$168,414.

Eggs.—October 1899, 292,570 dozen, value, \$64,144; 1900, 433,661 dozen, value, \$93,837; ten months 1899, 3,849,987 dozen, value, \$669,603; 1900, 5,296,172 dozen, value, \$863,990.

Fish of all kinds (fresh dried, smoked, cured or canned).—October, 1899, \$641,034; 1900, \$1,569,999; ten months, 1899, \$3,344,174; 1900, \$4,860,055.

Glue.—October, 1899, 250,402 lbs., value, \$23,168; 1900, 199,621 lbs., value, \$17,967; ten months, 1899, \$2,066,908 lbs., value, \$197,443; 1900, 2,003,514 lbs., value, \$191,223.

Grease, grease scraps and all soap stock.—October, 1899, \$251,473; 1900, \$242,031; ten months, 1899, \$2,306,432; 1900, \$2,823,389.

Hides and skins, other than fur skins.—October, 1899, 398,554 lbs., value, \$46,152; 1900, 1,536,172 lbs., value, \$147,126; ten months 1899, 6,369,454 lbs., value, \$653,534; 1900, 8,674,220 lbs., value, \$867,563.

Cottonseed oil cake and oil cake meal.—October, 1899, 124,342,491 lbs., value, \$1,148,436; 1900, 89,744,317 lbs., value, \$943,581; ten months, 1899, 837,974,401 lbs., value, \$7,380,454; 1900, 743,576,822 lbs., value, \$7,762,644.

Cottonseed oil.—October, 1899, 3,918,825 gals., value, \$1,036,581; 1900, 2,805,504 gals., value, \$1,008,323; ten months, 1899, 39,480,161 gals., value, \$9,553,007; 1900, 33,582,401 gals., value, \$11,421,560.

Cottonseed.—October, 1899, 4,365,055 lbs., value, \$26,885; 1900, 2,281,829 lbs., value, \$20,633; ten months, 1899, 30,723,393 lbs., value, \$165,500; 1900, 35,109,386 lbs., value, \$265,162.

Corn oil.—October, 1899, 415,298 gals., value, \$119,674; 1900, 488,656 gals., value, \$181,244; ten months, 1899, 2,546,430 gals., value, \$652,741; 1900, 4,077,211 gals., value, \$1,374,799.

Lard oil.—October, 1899, 57,510 gals., value, \$26,472; 1900, 125,221 gals., value, \$71,206; ten months, 1899, 871,921 gals., value, \$382,397; 1900, 595,068 gals., value, \$311,353.

Beef, cured, other than salted or pickled.—October, 1899, 317 lbs., value, \$15,099; 1900, 5,163 lbs., value, \$426; ten months of 1899, 1,895,704 lbs., value, \$163,617; 1900, 1,253,814 lbs., value, \$108,123.

Canned pork.—October, 1899, 435,034 lbs., value, \$31,855; 1900, \$748,600 lbs., value, \$65,658; ten months of 1899, 1,985,233 lbs., value, \$148,706; 1900, 7,348,280 lbs., value, \$583,244.

Salted or pickled pork.—October, 1899, 9,923,602 lbs., value, \$590,903; 1900, 10,070,875 lbs., value, \$699,989; ten months of 1899, 112,334,551 lbs., value, \$6,489,354; 1900, 115,144,123 lbs., value, \$7,529,952.

Lard compounds, including lardine, cottonseed etc.—October, 1899, 2,601,704 lbs., value, \$138,963; 1900, 1,276,233 lbs., value, \$86,255; ten months of 1899, 20,752,475 lbs., value, \$1,101,424; 1900, 18,889,826 lbs., value, \$1,172,958.

Mutton.—October, 1899, 30,155 lbs., value, \$2,321; 1900, 357,355 lbs., value, \$21,889; ten months of 1899, 517,876 lbs., value, \$41,237; 1900, 714,857 lbs., value, \$751,008.

Poultry and game.—October, 1899, \$7,524; 1900, \$34,900; ten months of 1899, \$171,208; 1900, \$483,886.

Sausage and sausage meats.—October, 1899, not heretofore given separately; 1900, 529,048 lbs., value, \$49,760; ten months of 1899, not heretofore given separately; 1900, 5,178,432 lbs., value, \$482,707.

Sausage casings.—October, 1899, \$182,372; 1900, \$318,199; ten months of 1899, \$1,434,861; 1900, \$2,215,721.

All other meat products (canned and all other).—October, 1899, \$327,454; 1900, \$229,500; ten months of 1899, \$4,479,741; 1900, \$2,903,792.



# AMERICA'S VAST EASTERN LIVE STOCK AND MEAT DOMAIN.

BY COL. JOHN F. HOBBS.

(Specially Written for The National Provisioner.)  
(Continued from issue of Nov. 17.)

In Mississippi an acquaintance purchased hundreds of acres of seemingly poor sand lands. At their base ran forests of big timbers. Through these and the flats grew vast amounts of cane brakes—green all the year around. He purchased these worthless lands for their timber and then found that he had no market for the product of his mud flats. He wrote to me asking as to the probability of a New York or Northern market for his lumber, stating that he had purchased nearly 1,000 acres of these swamps at \$2.50 per acre and intended putting in a sawmill plant.

I knew the country about there well. I knew the extent of these cane brakes. I knew that a lot of poor cattle humped their bones about there in the winter time waiting for summer grasses. I knew that there was not a railroad within 18 or 20 miles of the place and that the folk thereabout were more interested in local politics, blockade whisky and cotton planting than they were in anything else. I knew, therefore, that he had a good thing on hand and didn't know it. I wrote him thus: "Give up the sawmill idea. Turn your whole attention to your cane brakes and the poor cattle around you. Get those two things together; let the green cane fodder build beef on the bone racks of the cattle which you can buy cheap and you look out for your market North, South or West—looking south to New Orleans, west to Kansas City and St. Louis, and north as far as Baltimore. Get quietly around among the farmers in your county, buy all of the poor stock of likely ages and breeds for beef that you can find. Buy these with the money which you intended putting in mill machinery. Fatten these beasts during the winter and put them in the market after a month on grain and meal feeds at your barn. Let me know how you get on."

Result? Listen. Two years and a bit more afterwards, that is this year, he wrote me as follows:

"I have followed your advice. I bought the land (850 acres at \$2.50 per acre) for \$2,000. I bought poor cattle in December and January at an average of about \$12.50 per head and in the spring sold them for \$30 per head at the farm without weighing them. Some West; most at New Orleans; parties came here to buy in reply to my offer. Besides having a well stocked live stock farm, I have paid for the land and cleared more than \$10,000 in three seasons from those brakes, up and above all expenses. By the way, I bought 800 acres more of swamps and brakes before the folks about here got on to my game. That purchase cost me \$3 per acre and it's paid for, too. There isn't as much in the game now as there was, because the neighbors are getting on to it. Still there is money in fattening cattle on cane brakes at \$3 per acre for the brakes. The lumber can wait. It can come along later. What a blamed fool I have been for the last ten years sitting down here in the bushes with a fenced in mind and opportunities running wild all around me on the outside. Mississippi is full of cane brakes, cheap lands and such fools as I."

There is a case for you. I give it for what it is worth. Those who wish to look into things will find a lot in the above for reflection. Our great Eastern domain is a wealth of opportunities for investment and enterprising development by smart men.

## Averaging the Crops.

In the group of States now noted the average of corn grown per acre is, roughly, 36 bushels per acre in the States north of Mason and Dixon's line, and about 18 bushels per acre in those south of that line in what is

commonly known as "Dixie Land." The average per acre of the great Western corn growing States is about 30 bushels per acre. The Eastern farmer has, therefore, an advantage of 6 bushels per acre over his brother who lives about and beyond the Father of Waters.

The truth of the above fact is best seen in the details. The States, in 1899, produced farm produce as follows:

|                  | —Average per Acre.— |        |       |       |
|------------------|---------------------|--------|-------|-------|
|                  | Corn.               | Wheat. | Oats. | Hay.  |
|                  | Bush.               | Bush.  | Bush. | Tons. |
| Maine .....      | 36                  | 22     | 35    | .90   |
| New Hampshire .. | 39                  | 17½    | 35    | .89   |
| Vermont .....    | 36                  | 22     | 37    | 1.14  |
| Massachusetts .. | 36                  | ..     | 33    | 1.13  |
| Rhode Island ..  | 31                  | ..     | 26    | .89   |
| Connecticut ..   | 39                  | 18½    | 28    | .94   |
| New York .....   | 31                  | 18½    | 31    | 1.04  |
| New Jersey ..... | 39                  | 14½    | 24    | .83   |
| Pennsylvania ..  | 32                  | 13½    | 33    | 1.20  |
| Delaware .....   | 22                  | 12½    | 20    | 1.04  |
| Maryland .....   | 32                  | 14½    | 23    | 1.13  |
| West Virginia .. | 26                  | 9½     | 23    | 1.29  |
| Ohio .....       | 36                  | 14½    | 36    | 1.30  |
| Michigan .....   | 25                  | 8½     | 34    | 1.22  |

The corresponding States in the West and north of the "Missouri Compromise" grew of last year's corn, etc., crops as follows, per acre:

|                    | —Average per Acre.— |        |       |       |
|--------------------|---------------------|--------|-------|-------|
|                    | Corn.               | Wheat. | Oats. | Hay.  |
|                    | Bush.               | Bush.  | Bush. | Tons. |
| Indiana .....      | 36                  | 9½     | 32    | 1.34  |
| Illinois .....     | 30                  | 10     | 38    | 1.29  |
| Wisconsin .....    | 35                  | 15     | 36    | 1.47  |
| Minnesota .....    | 33                  | 13½    | 32    | 1.70  |
| Nebraska .....     | 27                  | 10½    | 30    | 1.66  |
| North Dakota ..    | 28                  | 11½    | 30    | 1.58  |
| South Dakota ..    | 26                  | 11     | 26    | 1.43  |
| Montana .....      | 23                  | 25½    | 38    | 1.42  |
| Wyoming .....      | 22                  | 18½    | 30    | 1.47  |
| Washington ..      | 23                  | 22½    | 37    | 2.02  |
| Oregon .....       | 22                  | 19½    | 30    | 1.97  |
| California .....   | 27                  | 14½    | 31    | 1.63  |
| Utah .....         | 20                  | 20½    | 34    | 2.50  |
| Colorado .....     | 17                  | 23½    | 27    | 2.10  |
| Missouri (half) .. | 26                  | 10     | 25    | 1.37  |
| Iowa .....         | 31                  | 13     | 33    | 1.34  |

The Southern tier of States in the East show the following averages per acre in 1899:

|                   | —Average per Acre.— |        |       |       |
|-------------------|---------------------|--------|-------|-------|
|                   | Corn.               | Wheat. | Oats. | Hay.  |
|                   | Bush.               | Bush.  | Bush. | Tons. |
| Virginia .....    | 20                  | 8½     | 14    | 1.10  |
| North Carolina .. | 13                  | 6½     | 12    | 1.50  |
| South Carolina .. | 9                   | 6½     | 12    | 1.22  |
| Georgia .....     | 10                  | 6½     | 9     | 1.45  |
| Florida .....     | 10                  | ..     | 9     | 1.46  |
| Alabama .....     | 12                  | 7½     | 10    | 1.66  |
| Mississippi ..... | 16                  | 8      | 10    | 1.44  |
| Louisiana .....   | 18                  | ..     | 18    | 1.95  |
| Tennessee .....   | 20                  | 9      | 14    | 1.31  |
| Kentucky .....    | 21                  | 9½     | 18    | 1.29  |

The corresponding Southern tier beyond the Mississippi River show the following per acre averages in bushels and tons for 1899:

|                    | —Average per Acre.— |        |       |       |
|--------------------|---------------------|--------|-------|-------|
|                    | Corn.               | Wheat. | Oats. | Hay.  |
|                    | Bush.               | Bush.  | Bush. | Tons. |
| Texas .....        | 18                  | 11     | 25    | 1.43  |
| Arkansas .....     | 20                  | 8.6    | 19    | 1.48  |
| Missouri (half) .. | 26                  | 9.9    | 25    | 1.37  |
| Kansas .....       | 27                  | 9.8    | 29    | 1.57  |
| New Mexico .....   | 20                  | 13.8   | 24    | 1.70  |
| Oklahoma .....     | 19                  | 13.3   | ..    | ..    |
| Arizona .....      | ..                  | 15.3   | ..    | 2.63  |

The Eastern States showed the larger per acre productiveness.

From a stock-feed standpoint it is readily seen what is the productive ability of the farm lands of the Eastern group of States as compared with the great grain centers of the West. The total yields of equal areas in both are also seen.

To the above must be added the immense yield of cottonseed meal available at home for meat building right at the threshold of the consumptive market, when freight and haulage are reduced to a minimum.

Let's see. In December, 1899, No. 2 corn

fetched, wholesale, 40c. per bushel at New York, 38c. at Baltimore, 34c. at Cincinnati, 31c. at Chicago, and 31c. at St. Louis. Wheat brought 75c. at New York, 72c. at Baltimore, 69c. at Chicago, and 72c. at St. Louis; oats, 30c. at New York, 29c. at Baltimore, 23c. at Chicago, 25c. at Milwaukee. Baled hay was worth \$14 a ton in New York, \$11.50 in Chicago, \$13 in Cincinnati, \$11.50 in St. Louis.

## The Eastern Farmer's Chance.

The Eastern farmer has, therefore, an excellent market for both beef and farm produce.

There was a day when the "grass-fed" steer made it unprofitable for growing better beef. Now, however, the palate and the purse are better and the connoisseur is becoming very particular about his dish, and the restaurateur has to cater to this demand. The feeder of fine meat finds in it all his opportunity. In that trade fact also rests the hope of the worn-out and neglected Eastern farms, and the fortune of the youth who is content to turn to his neglected pastures and fields for the profit that is surely in them. In my next I will touch upon this matter again.

The Eastern farmer is in the very midst of the great consumptive market for his meat products inasmuch as he is a portion of the more thickly settled and major part of our large population. By virtue of his proximity to the market for the highest priced and finest grade of food products the agriculturist of our Eastern domain has eliminated to a very large extent the heavy item of freight and insurance from the cost of marketing either the agricultural, horticultural or animal product of his farm.

Take down your 1899 "Year Book of the Department of Agriculture," sit down and look over the transportation rates with me for a few minutes, then make a calculation.

After February, 1899, the average rates per 100 lbs. by the carload from Chicago to New York by rail were: for live cattle, 25c.; hogs, 25c.; sheep, 25c.; dressed beef, 40c.; dressed hogs in refrigerator or common cars, 40c. Meats packed, Cincinnati to New York by rail per 100 lbs., in carload has averaged fully 24 83-100c. for last year. It will be seen then that the feeder along the Atlantic coast line has a clear freight favor for the nearby beef of about \$3.00 per live steer over and above the one shipped for a long distance. The Eastern abattoir has a competitive margin of more than \$3.00 per beef carcass in favor of the locally slaughtered abattoir product. Thus the laws of trade and competition have equitably balanced the advantages of the several sections of the country by checking transportation against other things.

The Eastern farmer has to produce, in a measure, at a somewhat higher cost his farm cereals. Freight rates counterbalance that fact by charging the prairies of the West with a haulage of 5 83-100c. per bushel on corn via lake and rail route from Chicago plus the rate from Chicago to the wheat fields. By the all rail route this embargo is increased to 10 8-100c. per bushel. Wheat meets a freight charge of 6 83-100c. (via lake and rail) and 11 80-100c. (via all rail route) from Chicago to New York.

Whether the Northwestern or far Western rancher or stock raiser ships his grain as such or routes it in the form of live or dead meat he has to pay the tariff of freight from that far away section to get either product into the market of the Eastern stock farmer, who might feel an incentive to meet these products in the local market with products of his own husbandry.

I simply draw these trade facts to the attention of our people because every new energy and every nerve which feels the thrill of prosperity adds to the general and healthier revival of our domestic trade and builds up the wasted nerves of industry which have, in recent years, become deadened through the laxity and indifference of our Eastern farmers.

The country at large can stand more productiveness than we now have even with the great showing which we make with our vast industrial strides.

We need more live stock and more feed for them, for it is a curious fact that our enormous feed crops are absorbed in the market at pretty good prices in late years, and that our herds and flocks are gradually becoming numerically smaller and smaller still when the relative number of live stock to population is considered: considered also in the light of a heavier home and foreign demand for meat products. We can stand increases all along the line and the time is now opportune for the East to bestir itself to greater industrial activity both on the neglected farms and in the provision factories.

## THE INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

Chicago is now engineering to a magnificent finish the greatest live stock exposition which the industrial world has ever seen.

All last week trainloads of cattle came in daily from every part of the United States, and many came from beyond our borders. Every railroad calls by Chicago and cattle, horses, hogs and sheep walked in on every line. So numerous have been the arrivals that there will be an animal for nearly every visitor who comes around to see the exhibits.

This week the stream of cattle stopped and the stream of humanity set in. Day and night all of this week Chicago and the managers of the International Live Stock Exposition now in progress are covering themselves with glory and writing a chapter in our industrial history which will be great from every point of view—stock, people, management, transportation and in the far-reaching results which such a practical educator work into the enterprises interested and affected by such exhibits.

Dexter Park was the center of the commercial world last Saturday night in more senses than one. Every horse, cow, sheep and hog looked towards Chicago and the world looked towards these animals. The whole interest centered about the immense and costly pavilion where were gathered the finest live stock block to be found, and more of it of that kind than ever came together anywhere for any purpose. Everything pointed to Dexter Park Saturday night and everybody seemed to have gone there, too, as nearly 20,000 people could not in any manner or means get within the enclosure that opening night. Music tuned the air, bunting enlivened the view everywhere, good nature and a jostling, happy crowd pushed itself about the packed streets of our great meat metropolis. The North, the South, the East and the West were there, jollying each other along and feeling good. The sombrero of the Southwest, the slouch of the Southerner and the Westerner rubbed rims with the derby and the tile of the East. Everybody was having a great time and seeing a great show. Chicago is a great hustling, bustling, generous whole-souled host and allows neither indigestion nor blues when the gates of the "Windy City" are opened and Western hospitality are on tap. Everything goes with a hurrah and a hustle, full of life energy with everything at its best and to the highest top notch. High officials of foreign countries and distinguished citizens of this joined with the great American public to do fitting homage to the great American hog, the beef steer, the sheep of the Woolly West and the blooded horse of aristocratic mien.

### \*Some Big Delegations.

Simon O'Donnell, general manager of the Pittsburg Central Stock Yards, was here with a trainload of Pittsburg and Eastern delegates, consisting, among others, of:

Ira F. Brainard, Hon. Frank McClain, F. E. Morgan, John Gartland, Charles Harlan, Harry Herbott, Fred Hausenfus, Jr., Charles Hotz, Louis Reining, J. W. Harrison, Edward Brahm, W. Wilkens, M. B. Young, G. Pfund, T. D. Harmon, C. E. Ogden, T. H. Boyle, P. C. Rowlen, E. McCall, N. S. Archer, A. B. Tolin, H. W. Parker, W. Beck, C. H. Bowlby, James Ewing, C. McCaully, Jacob Needy, W. B. Quinn, John R. Rush, Robert Reneker, P. McCaully, Charles Bumgarner, H. C. Cyphers, John Farrell, Thomas Lohman, T. J. Reneker, S. W. Jeffries, W. Hazelwood, I. Ziegler, James Conrad, Fred Neadhamer, B. S. Trauerman, John Z. Kelly, Sol Lowenstein, Louis Sheetz, H. C. Wood, E. Fleischman, J. P. Beal.

Among the prominent people here taking in the Live Stock Exposition are the following: H. H. Lawson, Salt Lake; D. B. Olney, Omaha; John M. Paine, A. P. Hosmer and H. P. Chesley, Kansas City; W. M. Ward, Sioux City; S. E. Todd, Shoshone, Idaho; W. H. McCoy, Casper, Wyo.; J. B. Manby, La Junta, Col.; A. F. Crowley and J. P. Land, Fort Worth, Tex.; A. G. Pannill, Kaufman, Tex.; Mont Conklin, Pierre, S. D.; and Jack Barrett, of Belle Fourche, N. D.

These came from Indianapolis: William A. Cowan, manager of the Daily Live Stock Journal; M. Sells, Abram Kahn, H. E. Lewis, R. R. Reeves, T. S. Graves, M. N. Parr, Sheridan Hawkins, Harry Kahn, Joe Clary, Chas. Sedwick and wife, and W. A. Wiley.

Crowds and carloads of stockmen poured in from everywhere.

### MONDAY'S PRIZE WINNERS.

The official list is as follows:

**FAT CATTLE.**—Herefords: Steer or spayed heifer, two and under three years old—T. F. B. Sotham, Chillicothe, Mo., first; George P. Henry, Goodenow, Ill., second; O. Harris, Harris, Mo., third. One and under two years old—George P. Henry, first; Gudge & Simpson, Independence, Mo., second; John Hooker, New London, Ont., third; H. F. Schniker, New Haven, Ind., fourth. Under one year old—Geo. P. Henry, first; Gudge & Simpson, second; W. S. Van Natta & Son, Fowler, Ind., third; T. C. Ponting & Sons, Moweaqua, Ill., fourth. Champion steer or spayed heifer—T. F. B. Sotham, first; three head owned by George P. Henry, first.

**FAT CATTLE.**—Aberdeen-Angus: Steer or spayed heifer, two and under three years old—Stanley R. Pierce, Creston, Ill., first; Michigan Agricultural College, second; S. R. Pierce, third; M. A. Judy & Son, West Lebanon, Ind., fourth. One and under two years old—S. R. Pierce, first; M. A. Judy & Son,

second. Under one year old—Iowa Agricultural College, first; S. R. Pierce, second; Berry Lucas, Oelwein, Iowa, third; S. R. Pierce, fourth. Lot 3 head—S. R. Pierce, first; M. A. Judy & Sons, second. Red polled: Steers or spayed heifer, two and under three years old—V. T. Hills, Delaware, Ohio, first. One and under two years old—J. W. Martin, Richland City, Wis., first; V. T. Hills, second. Under one year old—Andrew Brothers, Cedarville, Ohio, first; V. T. Hills, second.

**SWINE.**—Chester whites: Boars, two years old or over—Dorsey Brothers, Perry, Ill., first. One year old and under two—Dorsey Brothers, first and second. Six months old and under one year—C. W. Taylor, Ladoga, Ind., first and second; Dorsey Brothers, third; C. W. Taylor, fourth. Sows, two years old and over—C. Hintz & Sons, Fremont, Ohio, first; Dorsey Brothers, second and third. One year old and under two—Dorsey Brothers, first and second; C. Hintz & Sons, third. Six months old and under one year—Dorsey Brothers, first, second and third. Under six months old—C. W. Gaylor, first and second; C. Hintz & Sons, third. Champion boar any age; champion sow, any age; champion boar and sows, over one year old—Dorsey Brothers, first. Boar and three sows under one year old—Dorsey Brothers, first and third; C. W. Gaylor, second. Animals (four) get of same boar—Dorsey Brothers, first and third; G. W. Gaylor, second. Four pigs under six months old, produce same sow—G. W. Gaylor, first; C. Hintz & Sons, second; Dorsey Brothers, third. Tamworths and large Yorkshires—First and second prizes in all classes won by Brethour & Sanders, Burford, Ont.

**DUROC-JERSEY SWINE:** Boar, two years old or under—George W. Trone & Sons, Rushville, Ill., first and second. Boar, one year old and under—G. W. Trone & Sons, first; L. S. Johnson, Milford, Ill., second. Boar, six months old and under one year—G. W. Trone & Sons, first and second. Boar, under six months old—S. E. Morton & Co., Camden, Ohio, first, second and third. Sow, two years old or over—S. E. Morton & Co., first; G. W. Trone & Sons, second and third. Sow, six months old and under one year—S. E. Morton & Co., first, second and third. Sow, under six months old—S. E. Morton & Co., first and second. Boar and three sows, over one year old—G. W. Trone & Sons, first. Boar and three sows, under one year old—S. E. Morton & Co., first and second; F. F. Failor, Newton, Iowa, third. Four animals, get of same boar—S. E. Morton & Co., first and second. Pigs, under six months, produce same sow—S. E. Morton & Co., first and second; G. W. Stone & Sons, third.

**FAT CATTLE.**—Galloways: Bulls, three

## RAINBOW PACKING.

Thousands of Imitators

No Equal

Will Hold Highest Pressure



Don't have to use wire and cloth

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Can't blow it out

THE COLOR OF RAINBOW PACKING IS RED.

Three Rows of Diamonds extending throughout the entire length of each and every roll of Rainbow Packing.

Steam heating companies can make thousands of joints in new plants without the use of steam, with the assurance and guarantee that, when steam is applied, every joint will be perfectly tight, saving the labor of baking and following up, etc., as is the case when mudurian or plumbago packings are used, thereby saving from 100 to 300 per cent. in labor and time.

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years old and over—C. H. Swigart, Champagne, Ill., first; Andrew Montgomery, Castle Douglas, Scotland, second; David McCrae, Guelph, Ont., third; Brookside Farm Company, Fort Wayne, Ind., fourth. Two years old and under three—Edward Paul, Dundee, Minn., first and third; T. J. Davis & Son, Triumph, Ill., second; Marion Parr, Cooksville, Ill., fourth. One year old and under two—Edward Paul, Dundee, Minn., first and third; Brookside Farm Company, second; Marion Parr, fourth. Six months and under one year old—Edward Paul, first, second and fourth; Marion Parr, third. Under six months old—A. Rowland & Son, Rose Hill, Ia., first; T. J. Davis & Son, second; Edward Paul, third; Brookside Farm Company, fourth. Cow, three years old or over—T. J. Davis & Son, first; David McCrae, second; Brookside Farm Company, third; Marion Parr, fourth. Heifer, two years old and under three—T. J. Davis & Son, first; David McCrae, second; James Frontz, Bluffton, Ohio, third; Marion Parr, fourth. Heifer, eighteen months and under two years—Edward Paul, first and second; James Frontz, third; Marion Parr, fourth.

**SHEEP.**—Fat lambs, Lincolns: Wether, one year old and under two—J. T. Gibson, Dunfield, Ont., first and second; J. H. & E. Patrick, Ilderton, Ont., third and fourth. Wether lambs—J. F. Gibson, first and third; J. H. & E. Patrick, second and fourth. Pen of five wether lambs—J. F. Gibson, first; J. H. & E. Patrick, second and third. Lincoln special, pen of three yearling wethers—J. F. Gibson, first and second. Lincoln special, pen of three wether lambs—J. H. & E. Patrick, first; J. F. Gibson, second. Rambouillets sheep, wether one year old and under—W. H. Newton, Pontiac, Mich., first. Champion wether—W. H. Newton, Pontiac, Mich.

**FAT SHEEP.**—Shropshires, wether one year old and under two—John Campbell, Woodville, Ont., first and third; D. G. & J. G. Hammer, Woodville, Ont., second; R. Gibson, Delaware, Ont., fourth. Wether lambs—Iowa Agricultural College, first; R. Gibson, Delaware, Ont., second and fourth; W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove, Ont., third. Cotswolds—Wether one year old and under two—George Harding & Son, Waukesha, Wis., first and second; Michigan Agricultural College, third. Leicesters—Wether one year old and under two—W. H. Newton, Pontiac, Mich., first. Wether lamb—John Kelly, Shakespeare, Ont., first. Sheep sweepstakes be-

tween Cotswolds and Leicester breeds—John Kelly, Shakespeare, Ont., first.

Some of Tuesday's prize winners:

#### Oxford Sheep.

Wether one year old and under two—Geo. McKerrow & Sons, Sussex, Wis., first; R. J. Stone, Stonington, Ill., second and third.

Wether lambs—R. J. Stone, Stonington, Ill., first, second and third.

#### GRADES AND CROSS-BREDS.

Wether one year old and under two—John Campbell, Woodville, Ont., first and second; University of Wisconsin, third.

Wether lambs—John Campbell, first; University of Wisconsin, second; R. Gibson, Delaware, Ont., third.

Pen of five wethers, one year old and under two—University of Wisconsin, first; W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove, Ont., second.

#### SHROPSHIRE FAT SHEEP.

Wether, one year old and under two—John Campbell, first and second; W. H. Beattie, third.

Wether lamb—John Campbell, first and third; R. Gibson, second.

Pen of wether lambs—John Campbell, first; R. Gibson, second; University of Wisconsin, third.

Champion wether lamb—John Campbell, \$25.

Dressed carcasses of sheep were exhibited by:

#### Dressed Carcasses of Sheep.

Michigan Experiment Station, Lansing, Mich.; Minnesota Experiment Station, St. Anthony Park, Minn.; Iowa Experiment Station, Ames, Ia.; R. Gibson, Delaware, Ont.; R. J. Stone, Stonington, Ill.; G. McKerrow & Sons, Sussex, Wis.; W. H. Newton, Pontiac, Mich.; R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont.; John Campbell, Woodville, Ont.; W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove, Ont.; John Milton, Marshall, Mich.; J. F. Gibson, Denfield, Ont.

#### Fat Hog Exhibits.

Minnesota Experiment Station, St. Anthony Park, Minn.; Michigan Experiment Station, Lansing, Mich.; Iowa Experiment Station, Ames, Ia.; Wisconsin Experiment Station, Madison, Wis.; F. E. Bone, Tallula, Ill.; Davis Bros., Dyer, Ind.; Dorsey & Sons, Perry, Ill.; W. H. Newton, Pontiac, Mich.; O. M. Andrew, Troy Grove, Ill.

#### Dressed Carcasses.

Minnesota Experiment Station, St. Anthony Park, Minn.; Iowa Experiment Station,

Ames, Iowa; Wisconsin Experiment Station, Madison, Wis.; Michigan Experiment Station, Lansing, Mich.; Brethour & Saunders, Burford, Ont.; W. H. Newton, Pontiac, Mich.; Davis Bros., Dyer, Ind.; John Lanvon, Gratiot, Wis.

There were over 40,000 visitors to the show on Monday, and the crowd kept getting bigger each day towards the end. Of this great international exhibition of live stock, Mr. Nelson Morris, the nestor of live stock buyers and judges, said after sauntering through the pens: "I have judged the live stock of Queen Victoria at the Royal and Smithfield expositions in England, but I never saw such fine animals as these."

That covers it. Can you think of any more to say than that? I cannot. It is simply immense.

Among the many sensational features of the show was the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.'s startling bid of \$1.50 per pound, live weight for B. R. Pierce's Aberdeen Angus steer "Advance." The steer pulled the scales down to 1,430 pounds, which made him cost the big packers \$2,145. That is the highest price ever paid in the history of man for a beef steer. That makes the carcass beef of this animal stand at \$2.50 per pound, and a porterhouse steak from him call for about \$7.50 for one succulent juicy slice.

The great show is full of sensations and every turn or shove is made at fever heat. A fuller report will follow next week.

One of the side features of the big Live Stock Exposition is an exhibition of the microscopic work done by the Bureau of Animal Industry. Our meats are thus protected from unfavorable criticism. The United States Government stamp has long ago come to be recognized as a guarantee of soundness and purity.

Armour & Co., Swift and Company and Nelson Morris & Co. have arranged very attractive exhibits at the great Live Stock Show, full particulars of which will be given in our next issue.

#### COMING EVENTS.

1901.

Jan. 9.—Lincoln Co. Cattle Growers' Association, annual meeting, Hugo, Col.

Jan. 10.—Lincoln and Elbert Counties Wool Growers' Association, Hugo, Col. Annual meeting and election of officers.

January 15 to 18 inclusive.—Annual convention National Live Stock Association, Salt Lake City, Utah.

May 1-Nov. 1.—Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y.

Nov. 15-19.—Pittsburg Fat Stock Show, Central Stockyards, Pittsburg, Pa.

# The W. J. Wilcox

Established 1862

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NEW YORK.

## AMONG THE SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE CHICAGO PACKINGHOUSES.

BY THOS. DUNDERDALE.

In the first place, they are a first-class set of men in every respect. Packinghouse men as a rule are thoroughly capable and exceptionally resourceful; their strong points varying of course with the individual and the particular branch of the industry to which he has been most accustomed. Some of them are essentially hogmen, some beefmen and some all-round men. All of them are good judges of human nature and clever generals—have to be to successfully handle the number of men under them at all times and under all conditions, and to perform all of the onerous duties their position demands of them. Perhaps no industry on the face of the earth presents as many possibilities for waste and consequent loss—and to such extent—as does the packinghouse; and through so many widely different channels embracing every department from live stock to finished product. To discover and to prevent waste requires a quick eye and a fertile brain. Important as is this particular alone it is but one of the multitudinous and vitally important duties of the packinghouse superintendent. He seems to instinctively trace leakages, errors and neglect unerringly. The packinghouse superintendent is chosen for his position on account of his exceptional qualities. Among these may be mentioned: Strong personality, powerful executive ability, strict integrity and every other attribute necessary to absolute reliability. He enjoys the utmost confidence of his concern and right well he deserves it for no man in the packing industry fills a more vitally important position. He practically keeps everything and everybody going and is constantly



FRED W. WILDER,

General Superintendent Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company's Plant.

making improvements in every direction. To him may be given in a great measure the credit of utilizing what was at one time absolutely waste matter, as for instance blood, tank water, soups, old pickles, glue stock, etc., which are to-day manufactured into valuable commercial materials. To him may be given due credit for the manufacture of such high-

class products as oleo, neutral lard, etc.; for carrying to a highly perfect and successful point insulation—thus holding without fluctuation any particular degree of temperature required—one of the most valuable controlling powers extant, to say nothing of the incalculable economical advantages gained. To the superintendent may also be given credit for inventing and improving machinery of every description. In fact, he has to sum up his achievements in a few words—"actually made a science of the packing industry." He is usually the first on the premises and virtually the last to leave them. He knows every detail of the enormous business he oversees and, while ably supported by clever and efficient aides in every department, to whom he gives all due credit, he relies on his own observance, judgment and knowledge to a great extent and keeps posted on even the minutest daily occurrences and detail. The requirements of a superintendent of a modern packinghouse are without number, in a sense. He must be a man amongst men in the first place, a diplomat, an instructor, an inventor, an architect, an engineer, a mechanic and so on ad infinitum. In fact, he must be an unabridged



S. S. CONWAY,

General Superintendent Armour & Co.'s Plant.

encyclopedia of the packing business. One of his main objects is the curtailing of expense which, like a veritable "will-o'-the-wisp," is ever in evidence here, there, nowhere in particular, but everywhere in general. His movements are governed to a great extent with this condition in view. Compatible with good work he loses not a moment of time. He gets through the maximum amount of business at the minimum of expense and in such a manner as to carry at the same time the highest regard of his men. It is to be hoped that he always meets with the unqualified success his never flagging energy and undivided attention to business so richly deserves and receives in full the credit due to him. I present to the readers of *The National Provisioner* the following pictures of some packinghouse superintendents, taken in their order as photographs were received, and with them a short sketch of original in each case.

Fred W. Wilder is general superintendent of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger's large and well equipped packing plants. He is at present supervising the erecting and equipping of a new million dollar beef, hog and sheep packinghouse between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, on Ashland avenue, in Chicago, for his company, the plans and specifications for which he drew up. When finished this plant will be a model modern packinghouse in every respect. Twenty years ago Mr. Wilder came west. He was then a strapping youth of 19,

and a two-year-old butcher, a profession which he chose on leaving school, and has remained in it ever since, working himself up to his present position through the various departments by dint of an exertion of those very qualities which are necessary in a man to fill such a position as Mr. Wilder now holds. Prior to engaging with the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. he was for a number of years general superintendent of all of Swift and Company's plants—one of the largest packing interests in the world. Chief amongst the many good qualities possessed by Mr. Wilder is humanity. He is a living unquestionable contradiction of that deep-seated general belief that a butcher is so hardened by reason of his calling as to be entirely devoid of the slightest feeling of humanity. One of the most



F. J. JOHNSON,

General Superintendent Nelson Morris & Co.'s Plant.

humane of men himself Mr. Wilder will not tolerate for an instant the slightest abuse or torture of any animal by any one under him. All his men know of this trait and act accordingly. His orders are emphatically against cruelty and any infringement of those orders means instant dismissal. His method of slaughtering means, practically, instantaneous death. Not any man in the packing business has more of the general hearty good will, respect and friendship of all who work or have worked for him. He may read these lines and take great pleasure and satisfaction in knowing that while he is still in his prime every one who knows him expresses himself in no unmistakable manner that "there never was a better man, any way and every way, than Fred W. Wilder," which expression is something for him to be proud of and which is positively sincere. To dwell upon Mr. Wilder's ability is unnecessary as everyone knows it. He fills the bill and admits of a generous border. Added to this he is happily so constructed and possessed of such power as to afford to be perfectly natural, and is. This saves him the small trouble of working up, keeping in repair (it will get full of holes) and wearing constantly through all kinds of weather, a studied demeanor—something worse than wearing a rubber coat all summer.

S. S. Conway, the general superintendent for Armour & Co., a house and its products well and favorably known all over the world. He has been with this concern for twenty-three years, commencing as a boy at the very bottom of the ladder, gaining recognition and ultimately, by pure merit, the highly responsible position which he holds to-day. Mr. Conway is a thoroughbred packinghouse man, to the manner born, as it were, and has worked side by side on the bench with men who are now working under him. A man of few words, his work shows close observance and deliberate action, in fact, so stern and deliberate does he appear that he might be readily mistaken for a misanthrope were it not for the twinkle in his eye which now and again is very much in evidence. Mr. Conway is a splendid incontrovertible example for the ambitious packing town boy to emulate and, no doubt, he has been the means of raising to a higher level many of the men and boys under him with whom he comes in daily contact all over this enormous establishment. This is evidenced by the orderly conduct of his men and the swift, smooth, systematic operation of the plant in general. To dwell on Mr. Conway's ability would be nothing short of ridiculous,



in view of the fact of his long and varied practical experience and also because of the fact that he was chosen for his present position by that Caesar of the packing industry, Philip D. Armour, Sr. Mr. Conway recently took a trip throughout Europe, Great Britain, etc., taking in all the principal business cities and was very much impressed with the solid, substantial business methods of the people with whom he came in contact—though to him a native born Chicagoan and an Armour man at that the foreigners were no doubt painfully slow. But he didn't say so. Mr. Conway, in all respects, is well fitted for the position he holds. He is one of the most successful packinghouse superintendents of the day and is a fitting representative of the great concern whose enormous plant has killed 14,000 hogs in ten hours. He is in full charge of this huge plant which is so smoothly operated. There's no "flying off the handle" where S. S. Conway presides.

F. J. Johnson is general superintendent for Nelson Morris & Co. The concern's name is a household word throughout the universe. This plant was founded by that king of cattle buyers, Nelson Morris himself. Mr. Johnson is a native of Galena, Ill., and has been with Nelson Morris & Co. about twelve years. Prior to this time he was proprietor of a large manufacturing establishment. He is, therefore, thoroughly capable of undertaking the operating, and the direction, of this mammoth packinghouse and the controlling of the thousands of men necessary to such a plant. It may be truthfully said of Mr. Johnson that by the highest official and the humblest employee alike he is one of the most highly respected men in such a position in the Union Stock Yards. This regard he has earned by his never failing fairmindedness in all things and toward all with whom he comes in contact, irrespective of their position. Any man under Mr. Johnson, no matter how humble his position is, will always get a fair hearing and impartial treatment. That he is a past master in his business is evidenced by the quantity and the quality of the material turned out of this house and the steady operation of the plant, which runs like clockwork. Mr. Johnson has the appearance of a military officer or prominent jurist, though by no means of the severe and arbitrary type. Anyone having occasion to see Mr. Johnson will find in him a courteous, obliging gentleman at all time and under all circumstances.

## WESTERN TRADE ITEMS

WESTERN OFFICE OF  
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.  
Room 424 RIALTO BUILDING.

### Packinghouse Notes.

Judge Haney has allowed a new trial of the suit of Armour & Co. against the city for the recovery of damages for the loss of three railroad cars which were burned in the 55th street yards during the American Railway Union strike of 1894. The recovery was sought under the act which makes a municipality liable for injury done to property by riot. The case was tried for the city by Assistant Corporation Counsel Sutherland. Judge Shope appeared for the plaintiff. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty in favor of the city. Injudicious remarks of counsel in his address to the jury in support of the plea to exempt the city from liability for the loss, which, in the opinion of the Court, might tend to create a prejudice in the minds of the jurymen against the plaintiff caused the granting of the motion for a new trial. A great number of similar suits are on the court calendars in which different companies are seeking damages for property lost in the strike of 1894.

Veal.—50@60 lbs., 4@4½c; 60@70 lbs., 5@6c; 85@100 lbs., 6½@7c; 100@110 lbs., 7½c; 70@150 lbs., 5@5½c; 150@200 lbs., 4½@5c.

Spring lambs are around 5¼c, and roast pigs 75c@\$1.50.

"There is no more prospect of a lard manipulation in December than there was in November," says John Cudahy. "The talk of it is nonsense. I am a believer in lard, but so are others. There is no reason why a Decem-

### HEYDEN SUGAR CRYSTALS

500 Times Sweeter than Sugar.

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Providence; Hamilton and Montreal, Canada.

ber long should sell out. He can get a little premium for his cash, and it is going out fast enough to make it look like cheap property. I put no faith in the talk of special hog scarcity. There are likely to be good receipts, but they will be needed. The South, however, has not got so many as usual. It is possible there may be ¼c a lb. in selling this lard short for the man who catches the top and bottom. But I have no luck in that sort of trading, and do not want to attempt it. I expect 8c lard this year. I am playing for that, and am content to wait for it."

The above announcement of John Cudahy apparently had some influence with the provision crowd. It would rather follow in a typical Cudahy buying campaign. The provision talent believes there is a Cudahy lard line of about 100,000 tcs. This big holding does not necessarily mean an attempt at manipulation.

Stockholders of International Packing Co. voted to liquidate the concern.

Despite a good deal of talk on the subject of the congested condition of the market for December lard, the price of the product fails to show any decided evidences of manipulation. A circumstance which makes it easy to believe that something may be going on is the remarkably low stocks of lard, only 17,000 tcs. as compared with over 90,000 the same time last year. But an offset is the increase of nearly 6,000 tcs. for the month of November. World's stocks increased 13,000 tcs. An old trader in the provision pit makes the point that all the lard sold will most likely be delivered, for a packer cannot help making lard if his plant is working. While the output of other product may be controlled to a certain extent, the output of lard goes on with every turn of the wheels.

### Armour & Co. Said to Be Negotiating for West Bay City (Mich.) Salt Plant.

According to the manager of H. W. Sage & Co., Armour & Co. have an option on that concern's idle plant at West Bay City, which includes a salt block, four wells, a front on the river and railroad conveniences for shipping.

It is said that Swift and Company are also trying to secure salt works in this county.

### General Trade Notes.

The Federal Salt Company has acquired complete control of the salt industry in Alameda County and of the entire output west of the Rocky Mountains. Negotiations have been carried on quietly for several weeks. D. E. Skinner, president, and A. S. White, a director of the National Salt Company, which controls the salt output east of the Mississippi River, have been on the coast some time looking over the field and recently began buying up the small concerns or contracting for their output for five years. The larger concerns were taken into the corporation and given stock in the Federal Salt Company as payment. The individuals were given paying positions. The headquarters of the company will be located in this city, and it will today quote new prices to the trade. Everything will be consolidated and operated by the Federal Company. As that company is subsidiary to the National Salt Company, the salt output of the United States will be con-

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BETWEEN

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A monthly service has been established between NEW ORLEANS, LA., and SAN JUAN, PONCE and MAYAGUEZ, PORTO RICO. For particulars, apply to

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1-Broadway, New York.

trolled practically by one management. It is understood that there will be no change in the operation of the refineries.

Chicago wool market firm; prices unchanged. Manufacturers continue conservative buying, but no doubt will loosen up the beginning of the new year.

Joseph Lister says: There is no change to speak of; butcher fats are about the same. This would be a poor time to make an advance; during the holidays a good deal of the best fat and suet is used for plum pudding and pies, and there is quite a percentage of poultry offals. The calfskin market is unchanged, as below: No. 1 calf, 10½c per lb.; No. 2 calf, 9c per lb.; No. 1 kip, 8½c per lb.; No. 2 kip, 7c per lb.; deacons, each, 50c; glues, 4½c per lb.

The oil mill in Navasota, Tex., which has been running every day in the year, will be forced to shut down shortly on account of the scarcity of cottonseed.

It is stated that San Antonio (Tex.) is to have a public cold storage warehouse. San Antonio produce dealers and grocers probably lose many tons of perishable goods yearly, which could be saved by scientific refrigeration. The Southern Ice and Cold Storage Co., of that city, has awarded contracts for the erection of cold storage compartments in connection with its ice plant at King William and Guenther streets. H. L. Guenther is president of the company.

The Cudahy Packing Co., which has just increased its capital from \$3,500,000 to \$7,000,000, will make still further improvements and enlargements in its Sioux City plant. Among the improvements in store for the Sioux City plant are an immense warehouse, a powerful new engine and generator for the engine house equipment, a new reservoir and some deep wells.

Moenstead's oleomargarine factory in Aarhus, Denmark, was destroyed by fire November 28. The loss was about \$280,000.

### Chicago Board of Trade Notes.

The reappearance of John F. Barrett on the floor recalled the big Barrett, Farnum & Co. failure. The indebtedness has all been settled, and the official penalty, which followed Barrett's short selling plunge, has also been paid.

The Board of Trade clearing house statement for November shows the clearings \$3,765,000, against \$3,721,000 in November, 1899, and \$2,838,000 in November, 1898. The figures are presented as evidence that dulness in the produce market, so much complained of, is as much imaginative as real.

The amendment to Board of Trade rules permitting the trading in all futures of wheat within ninety days of the current month, and also permitting trading in May wheat after Oct. 1, was carried. There were 598 votes for and only 72 against. The commission men would have preferred the withdrawal of all restriction on future trading, but under the new amendment practically all the popular trade "spreads" can be made. From this on business need not go to New York or Minneapolis because of artificial trade restrictions at Chicago.

By slipping out of his corn deal when he did Phillips escaped the necessity of taking about 300,000 bushels more of the "corps" than he found on his hands at the close of the deal. When the bidding was all over the market slipped off fast.

F. F. Cole, formerly a prominent figure on the Chicago Board of Trade, is dead at Toronto, Ont. He went to Toronto from Chicago in 1886.

The prosecution and ultimate expulsion of Lloyd J. Smith from the Board of Trade grew out of the alleged shipment of 800,000 bushels of grain by the Chicago Elevator Company, without canceling receipts held by A. O. Slaughter & Co., as collateral, has been accomplished. The verdict was reached in ten minutes.

### Railroad Notes.

The Chicago & Eastern Illinois has just completed a \$75,000 depot and hotel at Thebes, a small station where the road touches the Mississippi, and also its terminal in southern Illinois. The improvement indicates close relations between the Chicago and Eastern Illinois and the Iron Mountain and Cotton Belt roads.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe is preparing to extend a branch line from Ripley, Okla. T., southward through Central Oklahoma and probably through Lincoln, Chandler and Shawnee counties, and thence to a Texas connection. The Santa Fe officials have had this extension under consideration for a long time. The new line will traverse some of the best agricultural districts of Oklahoma.

The directors of the Chicago & Alton have declared a first semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent. on the new preferred stock. James B. Forgan, president of the First National Bank, and ex-Gov. Francis of Missouri were elected directors of the road yesterday.

Newark, Ohio, Dec. 2.—Delegates from every division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad from Baltimore to Chicago, representing the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Order of Railway Conductors, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and Order of Railway Telegraphers, held a meeting here to-day to federate these organizations on the system. While this was not accomplished at to-day's meeting, it is said that it will be within two months.

Chief Conductor Grant Ferguson presided at to-day's meeting. There were several hundred railroad men present. Gov. Nash delivered an address, after which the several chiefs of the organizations spoke.

Atchison, Kan., Dec. 2.—Missouri Pacific railway telegraph operators at a meeting here to-day unanimously indorsed the proposed federation with the conductors, engineers, firemen's and other trainmen's organizations. It was stated that the federation was likely to be consummated on that road within a short time. Telegraphers from St. Louis, Kansas City, Leavenworth, Omaha and other points on the Missouri Pacific attended the meeting.

The Northern Pacific has purchased fifty-six acres more of land in the central portion of Tacoma tide lands, adjacent to deep water. This purchase, together with the application made to lease from the state a large portion of the harbor rim reserved by the state gives the Northern Pacific control of the entire western part of Tacoma harbor, alongside of the city itself. Its tide land possessions along deep water and at the head of the bay now exceed 500 acres. Engineers of the road are drafting plans to cover this acreage with additional warehouses, coal bunkers and terminal facilities, costing \$1,000,000, as recently announced by President Mellen. The plans include the formation of facilities by the terminal company to handle the Oriental shipping that is concentrated there, and to permit other roads to use these facilities.

### FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

#### Provisions.

(Earlier Report on page 29.)

PROVISIONS.—Opened 26½ points lower, but became steadier; thereafter the changes were light. In New York, Western stearine lard, \$7.50; city lard, \$7.05. Compound lard, 5½¢. Mess pork sold at \$12.00@13.00 for 400 bbls.; 100 bbls. city family, \$15.50@16.00, chiefly \$16.00. In city cut meats, pickled shoulders, 5½¢; pickled hams, 8½¢; pickled bellies, 14 lbs. average, 8½¢; 12 lbs. average, 8¼¢; green bellies, 8¼¢.

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THE STANDARD ICE MACHINE & MFG. CO.,  
HAMILTON, O.

#### Cottonseed Oil.

(Earlier Report on page 31.)

COTTONSEED OIL.—There is an advance of about ¼¢. The extra steamer put on for this month to Marseilles has caused some buying for it, and 4,000 bbls. prime yellow were taken to-day for December delivery at 31¼¢, with 31½¢ now bid and 32¢ asked.

#### Tallow.

(Earlier Report on page 32.)

TALLOW.—Is dull here and rather quiet over the West. The impression now seems to be that if current prices are sustained they will be about all the market will stand for the near future; city, in hhd., 4¼¢, and in tierces at 5¢. The contract deliveries went in at 4¼¢. At Chicago, prime packers offered at 5¼¢; edible sold there at 5¼¢.

#### Oleo-Stearine.

(Earlier Report on page 32.)

OLEO STEARINE.—Has declined ¼¢ in New York, with sales of 50,000 pounds here at 6½¢, and 50,000 pounds out of town at 6½¢ here. In Chicago, offered at 6½¢. GREASE.—Sales in Chicago of house at 4¼¢@4½¢, and 300 tcs. brown at 4¢.

### TEXAS COTTONSEED CONDITIONS.

(Special Correspondence to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Dec. 4.—Good inquiry for oil at 23½¢ bid. Sales for past few days for December at 24¢, at which price mills are holding and anticipate better prices for later months' deliveries. Meal and cake in good demand at \$21 to \$21.25 f. o. b. Galveston and New Orleans from competitive points. Linters, 3¢ to 3½¢, according to grade and quality. Seed not so plentiful; \$11 to \$12 per ton f. o. b. stations prevailing prices.

### LOUISVILLE COTTON OIL MARKET.

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 6.—Market quiet. Mills firm. Buyers looking for lower values; bids at 24¼¢ Mississippi Valley; 25¢ asked. Sales, about 30 tanks Mississippi Valley at 25¢.

### RECEIPTS AT OMAHA AND ST. LOUIS.

The receipts of cattle, sheep and hogs at the close of the markets on the days indicated were as follows:

| DECEMBER 3.     |         |       |        |
|-----------------|---------|-------|--------|
|                 | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
| Omaha .....     | 2,000   | 3,000 | 2,500  |
| St. Louis ..... | 2,000   | 7,000 | 12,000 |
| DECEMBER 4.     |         |       |        |
|                 | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
| Omaha .....     | 3,500   | 7,500 | 4,600  |
| St. Louis ..... | 4,000   | 8,000 | 2,500  |
| DECEMBER 5.     |         |       |        |
|                 | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
| Omaha .....     | 3,000   | 8,000 | 4,000  |
| St. Louis ..... | 2,800   | 8,000 | 1,600  |
| DECEMBER 6.     |         |       |        |
|                 | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
| Omaha .....     | 3,000   | 7,000 | 1,000  |
| St. Louis ..... | 1,800   | 7,000 | 1,000  |
| DECEMBER 7.     |         |       |        |
|                 | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
| Omaha .....     | 1,500   | 8,000 | .....  |
| St. Louis ..... | 2,300   | 7,000 | 1,200  |

### To Erect Cold Storage Building.

President Henry E. Howland, of the Board of Managers of the New York State Commission in Lunacy, calls for sealed proposals for constructing a cold storage building at the Manhattan State Hospital, Central Islip, N. Y. Proposals may be delivered by mail or in person to Henry E. Howland, Esq., president Board of Managers Manhattan State Hospitals, at Madison Square, New York city, up to 4 p. m., Dec. 14.

## THE GROUT OLEOMARGARINE BILL.

(Special from Washington.)

December 6.—By arrangement and common understanding between friends and enemies of the Grout Bill it was displaced from its position as the special order for to-day to clear the road for the Army Bill. The Grout Bill was by the same arrangement made a special order for to-morrow (Friday), with the further general understanding that the House should pass the Grout Bill and the Senate should kill it.

That is the present status of the oleomargarine bill now before Congress. It will therefore not be passable by this Congress.

## TRADE OPENINGS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Large orders are now being placed in the United States for all articles that are needed by a community preparing for business after the close of a war. These articles include sole leather and machinery. Six ships are now discharging cargo here. A new trade in granite wool produced in the United States is being opened, and heavy orders are being placed, not only for refrigerators and cold-storage plants, but also for building purposes.

The end of the war is near. Much impoverishment is to be expected. Agricultural implements, cattle and sheep and household necessities must be provided. Arrangements have been made to send trains of provisions to the former republics to feed the people upon their return. All this means trade for the United States. Within a year after the close of the war, every industry will be booming.

J. G. STOWE, Consul-General.

Cape Town, Oct. 22, 1900.

## GENERALS EAGAN AND WESTON.

As forecasted in our last issue, Gen. Eagan, at that time Commissary-General of the United States Army, under suspension for breach of discipline, has been restored to duty and honorably retired with his rank and the regulation pay of an officer of thirty years' service.

It is understood that the President will send in the nomination of Brevet Brig. Gen. J. F. Weston, the acting Commissary General, with his full rank of Brigadier General. Gen. Weston held a brigade commission of volunteers during the Spanish-American War, and is both a brilliant soldier and a most competent executive officer.

## NEW YORK CITY BIDS.

Bids or estimates for the following supplies are called for by New York City Department of Correction, 148 E. 20th street. For meats for the Kings County Penitentiary, Borough of Brooklyn. All meats to be from cattle killed and dressed in New York State. Also fish, 6,000 quarts fresh cow's milk and 9,000 quarts of condensed cow's milk for the same institution. These bids are for a year's supply, and they may be handed in up to 11 a. m., Monday, Dec. 17.

The Department of Correction also calls for sealed bids for Christmas poultry to be delivered on dock for Blackwell's Island free of expense. The call is for chickens, turkeys, mess pork, pastry and fruit. These bids may be delivered at 148 E. 20th street up to 11 a. m. Dec. 13.

The Department of Correction also calls for bids:

For furnishing the electric current necessary to supply the electric lights of the city prison for the year 1901.

For ice, 2,000 tons prime quality ice (2,000 pounds to the ton); 250 tons more or less prime quality ice (2,000 pounds to the ton).

Sealed bids are likewise called for provisions, groceries, etc., for the Borough of Manhattan; also for all meats required, all meat to be from cattle killed and dressed in New York State. Bids to be in by 11 a. m., Dec. 17.



## EASTERN TRADE ITEMS

The bill in the lower house of the Vermont Legislature (H. 96) relating to the appraisal of diseased cattle slaughtered by cattle commissioners has been ordered to third reading.

The American Cheviot Sheep Society of Fayetteville, N. Y., with a capital of \$1,000 has been incorporated at Albany. The directors are C. S. Plumb, of Fayette, Ind., F. E. Dawley, of Fayetteville, and Henry Van Dresser, of Cobleskill.

At Greatbend, Susquehanna County, Pa., last week, 100 carloads of tan bark, the property of the American Hide and Leather Co., was destroyed by fire, together with the building containing it. The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin.

The Loudonback Fertilizer Company, of Urbana, Ohio, has been completely reorganized with an increased capital stock. The papers in the new concern have been drawn up, and are now in the hands of the Secretary of State of West Virginia.

John R. Loughlin, first assistant chemist at the Maryland Agricultural College, has recently returned from a trip to Cecil County, that State, where he made a tour of inspection of fertilizers. As a result of this inspection licenses have since been taken out for nine brands of fertilizers in Cecil County. The fee paid is \$9 per brand.

Mr. G. F. Swift, of Swift and Company, has made the following offer, which is being eagerly accepted by the Cape Cod boys who are rushing to Chicago in consequence: "For any boy of Sagamore, my native town, or any native of Barnstable County, whose intentions are honest and whose habits are industrious, I can find a place in my packinghouses in Chicago or elsewhere. The young man who proves his ability, avoids bad companions and doesn't shirk will be speedily advanced to an executive position in preference to men born outside of Cape Cod."

The Hellmann Brewing Company, of Waterbury, Conn., purposes adding an ice-making and cold storage plant to its works, the location having now been decided upon. The new building will be 100 feet front and 110 feet deep. The plant will be equipped with the most modern machinery, including automatic elevators, carriers, etc., and as soon as the outer walls are erected, the entire construction will be under the supervision of an expert in ice-making machinery and ice-making plants. The capacity of the new plant will be 75 tons daily.

Pickled sheepskins in Lynn, Mass., have advanced in price 10 to 25 per cent. during the past month, and from present appearances values on this commodity will be even higher a month hence than now. The production of sheep leather in Peabody and Salem is now

## USE THE "HAM & BEEF" RETAINER AND SAVE MONEY

THE HAM CASING COMPANY, PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,  
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so extensive that such manufacturers as the A. C. Lawrence Leather Company and the A. B. Clark Company, of Peabody, and the Morrell Leather Co., of Salem, virtually establish selling prices for the whole country on the commodity they produce.

### New York Produce Exchange Notes.

Proposed for membership: Richard Meyer, by John H. Gans.

Visitors at the Exchange: John Bingham, Jr., Liverpool, England; B. F. Pearson and Charles Burrill, Montreal; S. W. Lamson, Chicago; W. H. Morehouse, Toledo; H. T. Mulhall, Chicago; A. L. Reiser, Chicago; W. C. Procter, Cincinnati; H. F. Ware, Rochester; E. O. Grant, Boston; T. R. Lewis, Rochester, W. A. Wilson, Toronto; W. H. Harrington, Philadelphia.

A Produce Exchange membership sold at public auction for \$125. There are seventeen memberships to be offered at public sale in January. It is thought that there will be quite a demand for them, possibly by some of the Stock Exchange people.

### Those Old Oleo Charges.

Frank H. Platt, of New York, on Saturday last, in Syracuse, N. Y., moved before Justice Frank H. Hiscock, the dismissal of the old actions brought by the State of New York against Armour & Co., of Chicago, to collect \$2,000,000 penalties for the alleged illegal sale of oleomargarine in New York State. The court took the papers.

We understand that these old cases which were started ill-advisedly and for which the State has neither record nor proof of the offense charged, are to be disposed of finally as a matter of form and fact. We understand that the Department of Agriculture of the State of New York has no evidence upon which to base and to push these old charges and therefore may not seriously oppose Messrs. Armour & Co.'s plea for the dismissal of the suit.

The Lake Superior Fish Co., of Chicago, has been incorporated to deal in fish, game, etc. Capital, \$5,000. The incorporators are: J. H. Baxter, W. E. Solomon, M. Solomon, all of Chicago.

This invention is a Casing for boiling Boneless Hams. It is a device that saves time, labor and money. It saves shrinkage, increases the flavor of the meat, and gives the ham a beautiful shape and appearance.

Hundreds of Packers are now using The Ham Retainer in all parts of the country. Why not be up to date and adopt The Ham Retainer at once. We invite your correspondence.

### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

The exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from principal Atlantic ports, their destination and a comparative summary for the week ending Dec. 1, 1900, are as follows:

| PORK, BBLs.        |                    | Nov. 1, 1900, to Dec. 1, 1900. |        |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|--------|
| Week Dec. 1, 1900. | Week Dec. 2, 1899. |                                |        |
| U. Kingdom...      | 441                | 1,100                          | 5,969  |
| Continent ....     | 250                | 2,297                          | 1,432  |
| So. & C. Am..      | 1,315              | 883                            | 3,286  |
| W. Indies ...      | 2,277              | 3,303                          | 10,371 |
| Br. No. Amer.      | 47                 | 6                              | 546    |
| Colonies ....      | 64                 | 14                             | 122    |
| Other countries    |                    |                                |        |
| Totals .....       | 4,394              | 7,603                          | 21,726 |

| BACON AND HAMS, LBS. |                    | Nov. 1, 1900, to Dec. 1, 1900. |            |
|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|------------|
| Week Dec. 1, 1900.   | Week Dec. 2, 1899. |                                |            |
| U. Kingdom...        | 13,245,603         | 11,835,965                     | 66,465,665 |
| Continent ....       | 1,528,247          | 2,172,216                      | 8,146,051  |
| So. & C. Am..        | 136,775            | 184,450                        | 484,475    |
| West Indies..        | 305,375            | 406,075                        | 1,147,200  |
| Br. No. Amer.        |                    |                                |            |
| Colonies ....        | 13,825             | 56,525                         | 234,800    |
| Other countries      |                    |                                |            |
| Totals .....         | 15,220,825         | 14,635,231                     | 76,478,191 |

| LARD, LBS.         |                    | Nov. 1, 1900, to Dec. 1, 1900. |            |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|------------|
| Week Dec. 1, 1900. | Week Dec. 2, 1899. |                                |            |
| U. Kingdom...      | 5,140,919          | 5,202,393                      | 27,601,023 |
| Continent ....     | 3,257,474          | 11,238,273                     | 22,687,122 |
| So. & C. Am..      | 115,305            | 694,580                        | 1,815,045  |
| West Indies..      | 616,100            | 670,680                        | 2,652,545  |
| Br. No. Amer.      |                    |                                |            |
| Colonies ....      | 160                | 400                            | 24,590     |
| Other countries    | 20,300             | 10,380                         | 315,380    |
| Totals .....       | 9,150,348          | 17,817,016                     | 55,065,705 |

Recapitulation of week's exports ending Dec. 1, 1900:

| From—              | Pork, bbls. | Bacon and Hams, lbs. | Lard, lbs. |
|--------------------|-------------|----------------------|------------|
| New York ....      | 3,935       | 7,634,300            | 3,454,950  |
| Boston .....       | 243         | 4,818,975            | 2,624,855  |
| Portland, Me. .... |             | 748,925              |            |
| Philadelphia..     |             | 1,158,650            | 808,030    |
| Baltimore ...      | 200         | 430,036              | 1,460,936  |
| Norfolk .....      |             |                      |            |
| N'port News..      |             |                      | 623,152    |
| New Orleans..      | 16          | 14,475               | 45,925     |
| Montreal ....      |             | 424,464              | 132,800    |
| Totals .....       | 4,394       | 15,220,825           | 9,150,348  |

### COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

|                         | Nov. 1, 1900, to Dec. 1, 1900. | Nov. 1, 1899, to Dec. 2, 1899. | Decrease.  |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|
| Pork, lbs.....          | 4,345,200                      | 4,662,000                      | 316,800    |
| Hams & bacon, lbs. .... | 76,478,191                     | 65,712,837                     | 10,765,354 |
| Lard, lbs. ....         | 55,065,705                     | 67,760,352                     | 12,694,647 |

The increase in hams and bacon (lbs.) this year, Nov. 1, 1900, to Dec. 1, 1900, over that of last year from Nov. 1, 1899, to Dec. 2, 1899, amounts to 10,765,354 lbs.

# Genuine Parchment Paper

Fifteenth Year

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Use the kind of Parchment Paper that you can boil your Meats in. If you cannot boil a ham in Parchment Paper, it is an imitation, not the Genuine Parchment Paper; test this. . . . .

## TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

### MEAT CANNING.

NO. XXIV.

To Can Whole Ox Tongues.

(Specially Written for The National Provisioner.)

Fresh tongues are selected and after trimming well washed. The tongues should be fully chilled previous to putting in pickle. They are placed in mild sweet pickle of about 75° salometer until thoroughly cured, which will depend upon the size of the tongue, taking from four to five weeks. The tongues are removed from the pickle and washed off in fresh water previous to blanching. They are shrunk or blanched for two hours so that the outside tough skin may be easily removed. The wing bones at the end of the tongue are removed and sorted for canning. The sizes in beef tongues run as follows: 4 lbs., 3½, 3, 2½, 2 and 1½.

The tongues are placed in round flat cans apportioned to their sizes. They are placed in the cans neatly, the caps put on, and the cans wiped. The cans are put into the retort where they are given one hour and forty-five minutes at 3 lbs. pressure with exhaust closed. At the end of the required time the pressure is blown off slowly, the cans removed and the vents stopped. They are then returned to the retort and boiled off for two hours at 3½ lbs. pressure with exhaust open. The cans are removed after this period and run to the shower room and there showered until cool. They are then put through the washing machine, subsequently dried, lacquered and labeled.

### Answers to Correspondents.

**SAMUEL CARR, TRINIDAD.**—We can make the analysis of any tanning material you send. A pound sample of the material will be sufficient for analysis.

**INQUIRER, B. A. A. R.**—We have sent you sample requested. Regarding the information, we have written you about this subject.

**INQUIRER, WYANDOTTE, MICH.**—(1) The sample of tallow previous to determining moisture should be well mixed to ensure uniformity. (2) The titre or hardness test is not the hardness of the tallow itself, but of the fatty acids in the tallow. (3) Free fatty acids are not the same thing as fatty acids. The former are determined in tallows, greases, etc., by a simple method which shows the amount of acids present in the material.

The Brazos Packing Company, of Waco, Tex., is putting in a plant near the Arkansas Pass Railway with a capacity for 100 hogs and 20 beeves per day. The foundation has begun and the plant will be ready in about ninety days.

E. S. Hutchin Manufacturing Co., Kansas City, Mo., has been incorporated to do a general merchandise business and manufacturing grocers' specialties. Capital, \$25,000. Incorporators: E. S. Hutchin, G. W. Hinsen, W. Murphy, all of Kansas City; Hatch & Middlebrook, attorneys, Kansas City.

## C. & G. MÜLLER,

Actiengesellschaft,

In Rixdorf-Berlin and Stettin, Germany

IMPORTERS OF  
LARD, BEEF AND PORK PRODUCTS  
OF ALL KINDS, COTTON-SEED OIL  
AND CHOICE TALLOW.

MAIN OFFICES:

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**DIXON'S**  
**Pure Flake Graphite,**  
**THE PERFECT LUBRICANT.**  
Sample and Pamphlet Free.  
**JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY, JERSEY CITY, N. J.**

## FEED WATER HEATERS BY MAIL



Selling Feed Water Heaters BY MAIL is our specialty.

18 years as sellers and manufacturers is the price we have paid for our experience. Our improved machinery and methods for manufacturing greatly REDUCES THE COST AND YOU GET THE BENEFIT OF IT.

The Improved Berryman (KELLEY'S) Water Tube

### FEED WATER HEATER AND PURIFIER

This heater is designed with special reference to obtaining highest results and greatest durability. All materials are of a quality and weight to successfully withstand years of usage, and workmanship is of the highest grade.

**Benj. F. Kelley & Son**

MANUFACTURERS

91 Liberty Street, New York.

### THE UNITED DRESSED BEEF REPORT.

The United Dressed Beef Company of New York City furnishes in itself a conspicuous example of the fact prime beef bought at a high price on the hoof can be killed all the year around and when properly handled always has a paying market which, in a twelve-month, yields a substantial profit to the dealers. This company had its annual meeting on Thursday of last week and re-elected the same old officers and directors with the difference of Sam. Samuels, his father, Lehman Samuels who, because of ill health, retiring in favor of his son. The officers and directors therefore are: Isaac Blumenthal, president; George Strauss, vice-president; Lewis Samuels, treasurer; Lewis London, secretary.

The above officers, along with Jacob London, Jacob Israelson, Morris D. Solinger, Henry Edelmuth, and Sam. Samuels, form the board of directors.

The annual report shows that the United Dressed Beef Company did a banner business during the last year; the best it ever did; that the company slaughtered uniformly the highest grade of beef in its history and that the stockholders of the company had fat dividends which will make them happy for a long time. In the meantime New Yorkers were getting mighty good beef.

### ANIMAL FATS.\*

That vegetable and not animal fats are necessary to the physical well being is conclusive to all who study foods as the exigency of the subject demands. Many possess knowledge without the reason; that is, they do not know why they know. They are satisfied with half truths that may work us more harm than good. For example, we know that the meat of the fat animal is better than of the lean kind, and we immediately conclude, therefore, that the very fat animal will furnish us with the greatest percentage of nourishment, inasmuch as we get both fat and nitrogenous substances. In buying the overfat meat we pay for a great amount of material which is wasted in the cooking and not suitable for food. The meat that shows less fat on the surface, or in solid lump, but has it distributed in minute subdivisions between fiber, where it is not recognized as fat, is the most wholesome meat.

### The Purpose of Animal Fats.

We know that fat people and fat animals can endure longer deprivation of food than the thin ones. This does not prove, however, that by eating animal fats the human being will increase its powers of endurance to any

\* Courtesy of the Chicago Journal.

THE solution contained in the Safety Fire Bucket Tank will not freeze at twenty degrees below zero, will not evaporate nor lose its strength, consequently the Tank and Buckets keep in order and are ready for use in case of fire without requiring any attention and need no recharging until used. Write for prices.

### SAFETY FIRE EXTINGUISHER CO.,

29-33 West Forty-second St., New York.



## The Closest Investigation.

The fact that so many concerns have sent us repeat orders is the best evidence that after the closest investigation the

### CROSS OIL FILTER

is the most economical, most satisfactory filter. It saves half your oil bills. Can't we send you one on approval at our expense? *Catalogue 23.*

Largest Mfrs. of Oil Filters in the World.  
We also make THE BURT EXHAUST HEAD.

|| **THE BURT MFG. CO.,**  
AKRON, OHIO, U. S. A.



great extent. The chief purpose of animal fat is, not to benefit mankind, except indirectly, but to conduce to the creature's comfort. The fat is stored in its body for the same economic purpose as necessitates this provision in the human system; to supply force and endurance as well as to guard against the waste of vital power.

In the minds of many it seems that the only design in this accumulation of fat in the animal is for no other purpose but to pamper the meat eater and supply the cook with plenty of grease with which she may recklessly and lavishly sow the seeds of indigestion and future misery.

### The World's Supply of Lard.

Cable advices to the N. K. Fairbank Company give the following estimates of the stocks of lard held in Europe and afloat, on the 1st inst., to which are added estimates of former years, and stocks in cities named:

|                                           | 1900.<br>Dec. 1. | 1899.<br>Dec. 1. |
|-------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Liverpool and Manchester.....             | 6,000            | 37,000           |
| Other British ports.....                  | 6,000            | 7,000            |
| Hamburg.....                              | 3,500            | 4,000            |
| Bremen.....                               | 1,000            | 3,000            |
| Berlin.....                               | 2,500            | 5,000            |
| Baltic ports.....                         | 5,000            | 6,000            |
| Amsterdam, Rotterdam and<br>Mannheim..... | 500              | 1,500            |
| Antwerp.....                              | 1,500            | 4,000            |
| French ports.....                         | 4,000            | 4,500            |
| Italian and Spanish ports.....            | 1,000            | 1,000            |
| Total in Europe.....                      | 31,000           | 73,000           |
| Afloat for Europe.....                    | 60,000           | 60,000           |
| Total in Europe and afloat.....           | 91,000           | 133,000          |
| Chicago prime steam.....                  | 17,002           | 90,268           |
| Chicago other kind.....                   | 6,173            | 11,261           |
| East St. Louis.....                       | 568              | 7,500            |
| Kansas City.....                          | 3,406            | 2,958            |
| Omaha.....                                | 2,980            | 3,433            |
| New York.....                             | 7,340            | 12,618           |
| Total tierces.....                        | 128,539          | 261,038          |

### Stocks of Provisions in Chicago on November 30.

|                                                                               | Nov. 30,<br>1900. | Nov. 30,<br>1899. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Mess pork, new, made since<br>Oct. 1, 1900, bbls.....                         | 796               | 16,176            |
| Mess pork, made Oct. 1, '99,<br>to Oct. 1, 1900.....                          | 17,813            | 81,257            |
| Mess pork, winter packed<br>(old), 1898-1899.....                             | 8,212             | 2,373             |
| Other kinds of barr'led pork,<br>bbls.....                                    | 20,504            | 20,174            |
| P. S. lard, made since Oct.<br>1, 1900 tes.....                               | 13,756            | 13,350            |
| P. S. lard, made Oct. 1, 1899,<br>to Oct. 1, 1900.....                        | 3,000             | 68,872            |
| P. S. lard, made previous<br>to Oct. 1, 1899.....                             | 356               | 8,046             |
| Other kinds of lard.....                                                      | 6,173             | 11,261            |
| *Short rib middles, made<br>since Oct. 1, 1900, lbs.....                      | 7,613,970         | 3,187,505         |
| Short rib middles, made pre-<br>vious to Oct. 1, 1900, lbs.....               | 50,000            | 1,400,290         |
| Short clear middles, lbs.....                                                 | 3,022,837         | 2,418,507         |
| *Extra short clear middles,<br>made since Oct. 1, 1900,<br>lbs.....           | 847,935           | 2,095,815         |
| Extra short clear middles,<br>made previous to Oct. 1,<br>1900, lbs.....      |                   | 50,488            |
| †Extra short rib middles.....                                                 | 1,796,203         | 1,897,080         |
| Long clear middles, lbs.....                                                  | 41,208            | 96,658            |
| Dry salted shoulders, lbs.....                                                | 1,052,954         | 793,872           |
| Sweet pickled shoulders, lbs.....                                             | 1,186,520         | 798,063           |
| Sweet pickled hams, lbs.....                                                  | 21,627,850        | 19,788,496        |
| Dry salted bellies, lbs.....                                                  | 6,921,961         | 9,878,883         |
| Sweet pickled bellies, lbs.....                                               | 2,562,502         | 2,875,954         |
| Sweet pickled California or<br>picnic hams, lbs.....                          | 7,640,929         | 5,858,427         |
| Sweet pickled Boston shoul-<br>ders, lbs.....                                 | 751,120           | 797,050           |
| Sweet pickled skin'd hams,<br>lbs.....                                        | 17,905,987        | 12,941,618        |
| Other cuts of meats, lbs.....                                                 | 9,823,011         | 11,347,826        |
| *New season packing, reported separately for<br>the first time Oct. 31, 1899. |                   |                   |
| †Formerly included under head of "Other Cuts<br>of Meats."                    |                   |                   |

### MOVEMENT OF PRODUCT.

|                                                                                            | Received,<br>Nov., 1900. | Shipped<br>Nov., 1900. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| Pork, bbls.....                                                                            | 606                      | 28,592                 |
| Lard, gross weight, lbs.....                                                               | 4,556,643                | 41,551,547             |
| Meats, gross weight, lbs.....                                                              | 18,481,402               | 73,346,284             |
| Live hogs, number.....                                                                     | 849,272                  | 97,688                 |
| Dressed hogs, number.....                                                                  | 250                      | 20,854                 |
| Average weight of hogs received November,<br>24; November, 1899, 250; November, 1898, 235. |                          |                        |

The Hammond Company, New London, Chicago, has been incorporated with \$7,500 capital for the purpose of dealing in meats, provisions and merchandise. The incorporators are E. A. Allen, P. Mesny and E. A. Homan.

## IT DOES AWAY WITH A CHIMNEY



## MECHANICAL DRAFT

### COSTS FAR LESS

Is independent of weather. The fan is positive in action. Responds instantly to sudden demands for more steam. Burns cheap fuel. Costs practically nothing for operation when exhaust steam is utilized

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**B. F. STURTEYANT & BOSTON, MASS.**  
NEW YORK • PHILADELPHIA • CHICAGO • LONDON

### Stocks of Provisions in Kansas City on November 30.

|                                  | Nov. 30,<br>1900. | Nov. 30,<br>1899. |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Mess pork, bbls.....             | 67                | 17                |
| Other kinds pork, bbls.....      | 1,491             | 1,702             |
| P. S. lard "contract," tes.....  | 1,049             | 1,057             |
| Other kinds lard, tes.....       | 2,357             | 1,901             |
| Short rib middles, lbs.....      | 1,444,976         | 1,358,416         |
| Short clear middles, lbs.....    | 154,600           | 476,523           |
| Extra short clear mid., lbs..... | 1,492,065         | 1,903,961         |
| Long clear middles, lbs.....     | 293,439           |                   |
| Dry salt shoulders, lbs.....     | 1,377,720         | 1,698,072         |
| Dry salt bellies, lbs.....       | 1,419,970         | 1,558,618         |
| S. P. shoulders, lbs.....        | 152,744           | 129,764           |
| S. P. hams, lbs.....             | 9,253,029         | 8,980,742         |
| S. P. bellies, lbs.....          | 1,256,742         | 1,635,339         |
| S. P. Cal. ham, lbs.....         | 1,808,136         | 2,055,861         |
| S. P. skinned hams, lbs.....     | 2,526,417         | 2,793,018         |
| Other cut meat, lbs.....         | 3,733,560         | 5,280,586         |

### LIVE HOGS.

|                     | Nov., 1900. | Nov., 1899. |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Received.....       | 273,415     | 275,350     |
| Shipped.....        |             | 16,421      |
| Driven out.....     | 271,726     | 261,850     |
| Average weight..... | 216         | 230         |

### Stocks of Provisions in Milwaukee on November 30.

|                                              | Nov. 30,<br>1900. | Nov. 30,<br>1899. |
|----------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Mess pork, winter packed<br>(new), bbls..... | 284               | 1,724             |
| Mess pork, winter packed<br>(old), bbls..... | 100               | 1,461             |
| Mess pork, winter packed,<br>bbls.....       | 4                 |                   |
| Other kinds of barr'led pork,<br>bbls.....   | 2,522             | 1,611             |
| Prime steam lard, contract,<br>tierces.....  | 1,240             | 3,118             |
| Other kinds of lard, tes.....                | 326               | 470               |
| Short rib middles, lbs.....                  | 251,043           | 359,643           |

|                                                |           |           |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Short clear middles, lbs.....                  | 477,400   | 794,467   |
| Extra short clear middles,<br>lbs.....         | 77,785    | 724,496   |
| Long clear middles, lbs.....                   | 156,347   | 37,257    |
| Dry salted shoulders, lbs.....                 | 246,520   | 71,217    |
| Sweet pickled should., lbs.....                | 204,150   | 74,600    |
| Sweet pickled hams, lbs.....                   | 2,688,000 | 1,922,930 |
| Dry salted bellies, lbs.....                   | 684,000   | 769,394   |
| Sweet pickled bellies, lbs.....                | 222,600   | 179,800   |
| Sweet pickled Cal. or picnic<br>hams, lbs..... | 696,100   | 790,200   |
| Sweet pickled Boston shoul-<br>ders, lbs.....  |           |           |
| Sweet pickled skinned hams,<br>lbs.....        | 914,200   | 1,055,350 |
| Other cuts meats, lbs.....                     | 2,629,139 | 3,175,578 |
| Ex. short rib mid., lbs.....                   | 59,527    |           |

### Stocks of Provisions in South Omaha, on November 30.

|                                     | Nov. 30,<br>1900. | Nov. 29,<br>1899. |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Mess pork, bbls.....                | 55                | 26                |
| Other kinds bbls. pork.....         | 501               | 1,030             |
| P. S. lard "contract," tes.....     | 2,336             | 2,793             |
| Other kinds lard, tes.....          | 624               | 640               |
| Short rib middles, lbs.....         | 1,731,828         | 1,905,060         |
| Short clear middles, lbs.....       | 788,288           | 648,782           |
| Extra S. C. middles, lbs.....       | 1,144,715         | 3,081,827         |
| Extra S. R. middles, lbs.....       | 631,735           |                   |
| Long clear middles, lbs.....        | 69,618            | 65,983            |
| Dry salt shoulders, lbs.....        | 908,653           | 590,652           |
| S. P. shoulders, lbs.....           | 259,822           | 399,823           |
| S. P. hams, lbs.....                | 7,009,277         | 9,407,612         |
| D. S. bellies, lbs.....             | 1,169,148         | 1,459,556         |
| S. P. bellies, lbs.....             | 962,024           | 1,390,003         |
| S. P. Cal. or picnic hams, lbs..... | 2,384,384         | 3,151,748         |
| S. P. skinned hams, lbs.....        | 3,489,085         | 2,781,150         |
| Other cut meats, lbs.....           | 1,866,559         | 2,954,221         |

### LIVE HOGS.

|                     | Nov., 1900. | Nov., 1899. |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Received.....       | 177,930     | 208,249     |
| Shipped.....        |             |             |
| Driven out.....     | 177,898     | 207,276     |
| Average weight..... | 253         | 270         |

## THE RICE-BEITENMILLER SWITCH CO.,

Manufacturers and Sole Patented of

### ...The R. B. Interlocking Switch....

1152 & 1154 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

Contractors for Overhead System of Tracking for  
Abattoirs, Packinghouses and Refrigerators. Send for  
Catalogue.

Straight line track  
in position.

Curve line track  
in position.

## THE GREAT PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION OF 1901.

(Continued from last week.)

The visitor is now fairly within the Grand Court formed by the main group of Exposition buildings. The Court is of the shape of an inverted T. The Approach, Fore Court and Bridge are about 1,000 feet in length, 300 feet wide. The Main Court is 2,000 feet long, 500 feet wide, and the transverse court, across the Esplanade, is 1,700 feet from east to west. On either side of the Triumphal Bridge are the Mirror Lakes (I-I). These are a part of the grand canal which completely encircles the great group of buildings, and upon which the visitor may ride in one of the



PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION—SERVICE BUILDING.

many electric launches or take a more leisurely trip in a Venetian gondola. The canal is lined with young trees and banked with grass on its outer edge. Picturesque bridges cross it at many points.

Standing on the Esplanade and facing north the great group of Government Buildings is at the right, at the extreme east end of the transverse court (2-2-2). The main building, in which will be sheltered a greater portion of the Government exhibits, is 418 feet long

by 130 feet wide. A central dome rises to a height of 250 feet above the main floor, and is surmounted by a statue of Victory, 20 feet high. The lesser buildings, each 150 feet square, are west of the main building 150 feet on the north and south lines of the main structure. Curved colonnades connect the smaller buildings with the greater, forming a spacious semi-circular court opening to the



PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION—BEAUTIFUL NIAGARA FALLS.

west. The Government exhibits will include the aquariums and ichthyological collection of the United States Fish Commission and extensive collective exhibits from the Philippines, Porto Rico and Hawaii.

At the far western end of the transverse court is the Horticulture Building (7) 220 feet square, flanked on the north by the Graphic Arts Building (6) and on the south by the Forestry and Mines Building (5). They are connected by curved arcades, form-

ing a broad court similar to that enclosed by the Government group. Behind the arcades are the conservatories. The Esplanade is made beautiful with fountains, sunken gardens, pagodas and colonnades.

The great Falls of Niagara are within half an hour's ride of the Pan-American Exposition grounds, and constitute one of the drawing cards of the Exposition. At the Falls, also, are situated the largest electric power plants in the world, which no visitor to the



PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION—TEMPLE OF MUSIC.

Exposition should fail to see. It is from the largest of these power plants that the Exposition will derive its motive power, using the entire output of a 5,000 horse-power dynamo.

Music is to be one of the great drawing cards of the Exposition. Contracts have been made for a series of concerts by Sousa's Band, and the Mexican Government Mounted Band of sixty-two men. Many other famous organizations will be engaged. Large music gardens have been planned and band stands

# American Steel Hoop Company

Mild  
Steel  
Hoops  
and  
Bands

For all kinds of cooperage purposes  
Barrel Cask Tub Pail Churn and Trunk Hoops

TRADE MARK  
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Bands of high tensile strength for Tank Builders  
Light Gauge Hoops for Box Pail and Basket  
manufacturers

Hoops cut to any specified length  
Hoops flared and punched to any specification

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CHICAGO,  
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ST. LOUIS,  
Fullerton Building.  
CLEVELAND,  
Williamson Building.

ST. PAUL,  
Endicott Building.  
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will be erected at various points. The Temple of Music is one of the most beautiful of the Exposition buildings, having an auditorium with a seating capacity of 2,200, and containing one of the largest and finest pipe organs ever built in the United States.

The Service Building was the first structure erected on the Exposition grounds. It is the administrative headquarters of the Exposition, all of the officers whose presence is required upon the grounds having their headquarters there. All around the Service Building the grounds have been given the horticultural and floral decoration that will embellish the entire Exposition plot. This decorative work gives the visitor a foretaste of the wonderful beauty that is to characterize the Exposition.

(To be continued.)

### Stocks of Provisions in South St. Joseph.

The following shows the stocks of provisions in South St. Joseph at close of business, Nov. 30, as officially reported to "The Stock Yards Daily Journal."

|                                                                                                  | Nov. 30, 1900. | Nov. 30, 1899. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Mess pork (new), made since Oct. 1, 1900, bbls. ....                                             |                |                |
| Mess pork (old), made before Oct. 1, 1900, bbls. ....                                            |                |                |
| Irregular mess pork, bbls. ....                                                                  |                |                |
| Other kinds of barr'led pork, bbls. ....                                                         | 101            |                |
| P. S. lard in storage tanks and tcs., made since Oct. 1, 1900, tcs. ....                         | 1,850          | 1,109          |
| P. S. lard made from Oct. 1, 1899, to Oct. 1, 1900, tcs. ....                                    |                |                |
| P. S. lard, made previous to Oct. 1, 1899, tcs. ....                                             |                |                |
| Other kinds of lard, tcs. ....                                                                   |                |                |
| Short rib middles and rough or backbone—Short rib middles, made since Oct. 1, 1900, bbls. ....   | 1,249,300      | 872,739        |
| Short rib mid. and rough or backbone—Short rib middles, made previous to Oct. 1, 1900, lbs. .... | 1,437,922      | 398,793        |
| Extra short clear middles, made since Oct. 1, 1900, lbs. ....                                    | 630,054        | 1,305,470      |
| Extra short clear middles, made previous to Oct. 1, 1900, lbs. ....                              |                |                |
| Extra short rib middles, lbs. ....                                                               | 73,002         | 318,549        |
| Long clear middles, lbs. ....                                                                    | 555,572        | 419,030        |
| Dry salt shoulders, lbs. ....                                                                    | 4,304,177      | 2,854,586      |
| Sweet pickled hams, lbs. ....                                                                    | 132,065        | 24,485         |
| Dry salted bellies, lbs. ....                                                                    | 922,147        | 1,327,280      |
| Sweet pickled bellies, lbs. ....                                                                 | 1,055,578      | 327,034        |
| Sweet pickled Cal. or picnic hams, lbs. ....                                                     | 1,059,966      | 471,703        |
| Sweet pickled Boston shoulders, lbs. ....                                                        | 151,807        | 148,140        |
| Sweet pickled skinned hams, lbs. ....                                                            | 1,154,360      | 1,205,418      |
| Other cuts of meats, lbs. ....                                                                   | 1,409,693      | 977,100        |

### Liverpool Stocks.

|                               | Dec. 1. | Nov. 1. |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Bacon, boxes ....             | 4,100   | 7,700   |
| Hams, boxes ....              | 3,900   | 4,900   |
| Shoulders, boxes ....         | 2,300   | 3,400   |
| Cheese, boxes ....            | 121,700 | 108,000 |
| Butter, cwt. ....             | 5,200   | 8,800   |
| Lard, tcs. ....               | 4,500   | 6,100   |
| Lard, other kinds, tons. .... | 280     | 670     |

Benjamin Marshall, one of the largest exporters of cottonseed products, died Saturday last of acute Bright's disease, at his home in Galveston. He was 48 years old. For a number of years, prior to his embarking in business in Galveston, he was the European manager of the American Cotton Oil Company, with headquarters at Rotterdam.

### Pork Packing.

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since November 1 at undermentioned places compared with last year, as follows:

|                            | Nov. 1 to Nov. 28: 1900. | 1899.     |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|
| Chicago .....              | 690,000                  | 660,000   |
| Kansas City .....          | 235,000                  | 240,000   |
| Omaha .....                | 150,000                  | 185,000   |
| St. Joseph, Mo. ....       | 131,000                  | 103,000   |
| St. Louis .....            | 145,000                  | 135,000   |
| Indianapolis .....         | 110,000                  | 100,000   |
| Milwaukee, Wis. ....       | 28,000                   | 30,000    |
| Cudahy, Wis. ....          | 44,000                   | 49,700    |
| Cincinnati .....           | 68,000                   | 60,000    |
| Ottumwa, Iowa. ....        | 40,000                   | 61,000    |
| Cedar Rapids, Iowa. ....   | 35,000                   | 16,300    |
| Sioux City, Iowa. ....     | 54,000                   | 47,000    |
| St. Paul, Minn. ....       | 62,000                   | 37,000    |
| Louisville, Ky. ....       | 44,000                   | 36,000    |
| Cleveland, Ohio. ....      | 38,000                   | 40,000    |
| Wichita, Kan. ....         | 15,000                   | 19,000    |
| Marshalltown, Iowa. ....   | 9,000                    | 7,500     |
| Bloomington, Ill. ....     | 8,600                    | 8,400     |
| Above and all others. .... | 2,005,000                | 1,945,000 |

—Price Current.

### SOME RESULTS OF LIVE STOCK CENSUS

The census bureau has issued from Washington a bulletin giving the results of the enumeration of the domestic animals in enclosures, but not on farms or ranges. Of 1,878,207 barns or inclosures reporting domestic animals, which was substantially one-third of the total number of farms in the United States, 784,560 of these contained 1,406,970 neat cattle. The other animals reported, exclusive of horses, mules, asses and goats, were: Sheep, 156,470; swine, 1,592,861. The average number of neat cattle to the inclosure is smallest in the North Atlantic States, being 1.6 per cent., and largest in the Southern Central, where it is 2.5 per cent.

The higher average of Illinois is due to the presence in Chicago of stockyards, and in Peoria, of extensive feed yards. Horses, mules and neat cattle, including dairy cows, are least numerous in the larger cities and more numerous in the smaller ones. Sheep and swine, however, show the reverse. Their greater number is due to the large stockyards and packinghouses. For cities with over 100,000 inhabitants, Kansas City and Memphis report the largest relative number of horses and mules respectively, Chicago of sheep, Indianapolis of swine and New Orleans and Milwaukee of goats.

### ARGENTINA'S MEAT TRADE.

Argentina has done the following export trade in the articles named for the first six months of this year. A comparison with the same period of 1898 and 1899 shows the effect of the British exclusion of South American live stock because of disease:

|                     | Jan. to June, 1900. | Jan. to June, 1899. | Jan. to June, 1898. |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Live cattle. ....   | 95,030              | 224,453             | 236,860             |
| Live sheep. ....    | 193,349             | 382,006             | 351,059             |
| Frozen mutton. .... | 29,932              | 26,201              | 29,776              |
| Frozen beef. ....   | 8,961               | 2,728               | 3,190               |
| Jerked beef. ....   | 6,101               | 6,731               | 8,102               |
| Wool. ....          | 76,957              | 129,647             | 148,190             |

### CANADA'S EXPORTS TO GREAT BRITAIN

During the ten months ending with October, Canada's exports to Great Britain increased as follows: Cattle, \$667,577; bacon, \$1,474,450; hams, \$625,912; fish, \$1,167,220; eggs, \$209,260; cheese, \$4,029,067. The decrease in the export of sheep and lambs to the mother country amounted to \$194,660; and in butter, \$1,858,003. Britain sent to Canada in the same period an increase of \$102,197 worth of seed oil and \$116,798 worth of salt.



## SAVE FUEL AND BOILERS

By putting your water in the boiler at boiling point with

...THE OTIS...

TUBULAR FEED WATER HEATER AND PURIFIER, WITH SEAMLESS BRASS TUBES

### OUR STANDARD HEATERS ARE

**GUARANTEED** to heat the feed water to the boiling point (210°) or (212°) with the exhaust steam without causing any back pressure. Also to EXTRACT THE OIL from the exhaust, so that the exhaust steam, after being passed through the heater, can be used for other heating purposes and the water of condensation from the heating system be returned to the boilers FREE FROM OIL. WE GUARANTEE THIS HEATER WILL NOT GET FOUL WITH SEDIMENT, but will continue to heat as hot after being in use years, as when new.

### A LIBERAL OFFER:

Try us. If this heater fails to give satisfaction in every respect, we will pay freight both ways and all expenses.

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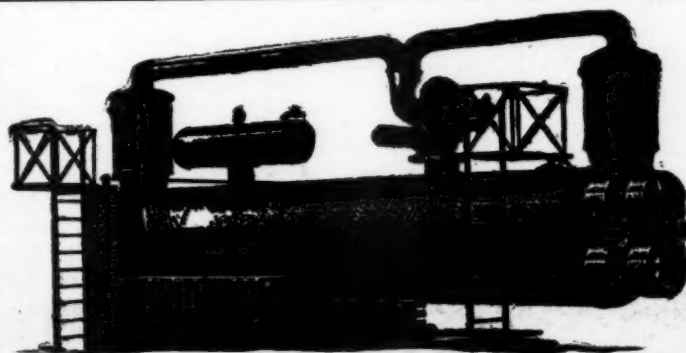
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# 4 Gold Medals

At the Paris Exposition of 1900, Swift and Company's exhibit was awarded four gold medals, as follows:

## Gold Medal for

Model Refrigerator Car and contents  
Swift's Export Fresh Beef and Pork

## Gold Medal for Provisions

|                                       |                                 |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Swift's Premium Hams                  | Swift's Short Cut Mess Pork     |
| Swift's Premium Bkfst Bacon           | Swift's Rolled Boneless Beef    |
| Swift's Premium Sliced Bacon          | Swift's Sweet Pkld Beef Tongues |
| Swift's Premium Leaf Lard             | Swift's Beef Ext and Beef Fluid |
| Swift's Silver Leaf Lard              | Swift's Summer Sausages         |
| Swift's Neutral Lard                  | Swift's Butterine               |
| Swift's Cotosuet                      | Swift's Premium Pig Pork        |
| Swift's Kenwood Extra India Mess Beef |                                 |

## Gold Medal for Oils

|                         |                      |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Pure Neatsfoot Oil      | Extra W. S. Lard Oil |
| Extra Neatsfoot Oil     | No. 1 Lard Oil       |
| Cold Test Neatsfoot Oil | Oleo Oil             |

## Gold Medal for Stearines

Lard Stearine  
Oleo Stearine

Swift and Company

Packing Plants at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph and St. Paul  
Over Two Hundred and Fifty Branch Houses in the United States.



## LAW QUESTIONS

To give free legal advice to its subscribers in matters affecting their affairs, **THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER** has retained the law firm of **HEYN & COVINGTON**, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, 135 Broadway, New York City. Address all questions, with full name and address of party desiring answer (the name will not be published) to

"LAW DEPARTMENT,"  
**THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,**  
150 Nassau Street, New York City.

G. L. M., Seattle, Wash.—We summarize your long letter as follows: I made an agreement with a man to sell him a house and lot and my lawyer made out a deed to him, which I signed. I was to get payment for the land I sold in cash, but on the day the money was to be paid the person to whom I had sold the land told me that he was able to pay only a part of the money on that day, but would pay the remainder in a week. He also stated that he wanted to take possession of the property at once for the purpose of repairing a building which was on the land. I told him that I did not like to give the deed to him until all the money was paid, but I stated that I would deliver the deed to my brother-in-law, and as soon as the rest of the money was paid my brother-in-law would give him the deed. A few days after I had an offer for the same property which was considerably larger than the first offer. The person who made me the first offer had not gone on the land to make the improvements, and the time for his paying the rest of the money had not expired. I then told my brother-in-law to deliver up the deed to me, and I returned to the first purchaser the money which he had paid and sold the property to the second purchaser. The first purchaser now threatens to sue me. Am I liable to him?

Under all the facts in the case, we think that you are liable to the first purchaser. Although it is necessary that a deed be delivered before the title to the property can pass, nevertheless, where a deed is delivered to a third party for the purpose of delivery to the purchaser as soon as a certain thing is done, the seller cannot revoke his offer. This is what lawyers call a delivery in escrow, and is as valid in the eyes of the law as if delivery had been made directly to the purchaser. The contract, therefore, was completed, and by cancelling it before your first purchaser had a chance to pay the remainder of the money you made yourself liable.

Seller, Chicago, Ill.—I sold some of my goods to a customer and notified him that they were ready for delivery. They were all carefully packed away in cases and could not be opened without considerable trouble. My customer came to me and said that before he could accept the goods he desired to look at them, and asked me to open the cases for that purpose. I told him that it was unreasonable to try to compel me to open these cases, and that I did not feel that I was bound to do so. My customer then flew into a rage and said, "You can keep your old goods," and went out. I would like to sue him now for the goods that he bought. Can I do so?

Your customer had a right to inspect the goods which had been sold to him before accepting them. The fact that such an inspection would have caused you considerable trouble does not alter the case; and the refusal by you to let him look at the goods before delivery would be a good defense to an action which you might bring.

Merchant, Cincinnati, O.—Some time ago while out driving I met an acquaintance of mine, and I made an arrangement to trade horses with him. He told me that his horse was a "dandy" and that it would sell for \$150 easy. I do not know much about horses and I relied to a great extent on the statements made by him. I have tried to sell the horse I got in this way, but cannot even get \$100 for it; and a great many persons

whom I have seen have told me that the horse was not worth \$100. I have asked my acquaintance to return my horse to me or to pay me the money that I lost in the exchange, but he refuses to do anything in the matter. What can I do?

You have no remedy in this matter. Of course a person is liable for making statements which are false and untrue, and in such a case the law gives relief from any contract entered into as a result of such statements. But in this case your acquaintance merely gave his opinion in regard to the value of the horse. He merely stated that it was a good horse and that it would sell for \$150. Such words are construed by the courts as a mere "puffing up" of the goods and the law presumes in such a case that the buyer will not rely upon them to any great extent but will discount them. This is not, therefore, a case of fraudulent statements which will relieve the purchaser. You have, therefore, no remedy.

Indignant, Indianapolis, Ind.—Last summer, while riding on my wheel, I forgot to light my lamp and was stopped by a police officer and arrested by him. I did not say anything but turned to get my wheel for the purpose of following him. As I turned the policeman struck me on the head with his club, and as I raised my arm he hit me again and knocked me down. I have several witnesses who all say that the attack by the policeman was entirely unjustified and extremely brutal. I had violated an ordinance of the city, but I did not do anything which could be construed as a refusal to submit to arrest. I was sick for several days after the attack and suffered a great many inconveniences as a result. The police officer is not a responsible party. Can I sue the city for the shameful treatment I received at the hands of one of its officers?

The municipal corporation, i. e., the city, as a general rule, is not liable for the wrongful acts of its police officers. For the attack made upon you by the police officer, he alone is subject to a suit for damages. The city cannot be made liable in this way.

## U. S. TREASURY DECISION.

The United States Treasury Department has decided that:

Internal revenue stamps are not required under the Act of June 13, 1898, on entries of articles imported for use of the United States.

Under the war revenue Act, stamps should be affixed to vessels' manifests on final clearance for foreign ports.

Bills of health are subject to tax under Schedule A of the war-revenue act.

Drawback on cream separators manufactured by the United States Butter Extractor Company, of Newark, N. J., in part of imported interior devices and in part of domestic materials.

## PERSONALS.

Acting-Commissary General Weston, U. S. A., went to Kansas City, Mo., last week to inspect a large consignment of meat destined for the Philippines.

Mr. B. Heller, of B. Heller & Co., Chicago, the well-known manufacturers of "Freezem" for preserving meat, paid a pleasant visit to our New York offices this week.

Mr. Charles A. L. Loney, of the National Ammonia Co., of St. Louis, Mo., registered at our New York offices on Wednesday. Mr. Loney is in the East on a business trip, and speaks encouragingly of business conditions.

The Federal Glue Co., of Jersey City, N. J., has been incorporated to deal in glue and fertilizers. Capital, \$50,000. The incorporators are: L. L. Kelsey, C. Blakeslee, C. E. Fairbanks, R. I. Blakeslee, H. Escher, Jr., all of Jersey City; H. Escher, Jr., attorney, New York.

## AMERICAN MEAT IN SOUTH AFRICA.

In a report from Birmingham, Eng., under date of June 25, 1900, Consul Halstead quotes the following from the Sydney correspondent of Sell's "Commercial Intelligence":

Advices from South Africa state that the British and colonial troops prefer Australian meat to that imported from America; consequently, large orders have been placed with colonial houses. \* \* \* The American tinned meats are declared to be inferior in quality to the Australian commodity, but Americans in Melbourne and Sydney hint at the possibility of a quantity of low-grade goods having found their way into the South African market. There has certainly been a lot of rubbish sent thither, a matter to which the United States consuls will probably give some attention.

The Sydney correspondent naturally stands up for home enterprise and home industry. Not having heard any complaint of the American tinned meats, the statement above was somewhat startling, and I at once addressed a letter to an army official who is in a position to know, asking for data as to the quantities of American and Australian meat consumed in the country and inquiring if any preference had been expressed by the consumers. He replies as follows:

The preserved meat, both of Australian and American manufacture, has been found generally to be of good quality, and I have not heard of any marked preference being shown by the troops for one over the other. The only exception has been in the case of — brand, which, after examination, was pronounced by the army medical authorities to be good, but to contain an excess of salt. The examination was made in consequence of complaints from army headquarters at Modder River, in February last, of the meat being too salt and causing undue thirst. Great inconvenience has been caused by the meat, in some cases, being canned in 6-pound tins. One-pound or at most 2-pound tins are the largest that are suitable for active service. When a man is carrying a 6-pound tin of meat—i. e., a day's ration for himself and five comrades—and anything happens to separate that man from his comrades, they are liable to lose their ration of meat. If the tin is opened and the contents divided, the meat becomes very unpalatable before being eaten, unless consumed at once.

I have also made inquiries of the representatives of the export commission houses who place orders in the United States, and of jobbers or wholesalers who make bids, give the orders to the export commission houses, and supply the trade and the army. Not one has heard of any fault being found with the quality of the American product. On a recent trip to the Transvaal, I partook of both kinds of tinned meat at stations where the train was delayed, and while I noticed that the American meat was found more frequently than the other, I heard no complaint of either. Two carloads were destroyed by the Boers who attacked the train, and the loss was deplored by the officials, who said it was "too bad to lose so much good meat."

Australian tinned meats are lower in price than ours; they cost \$2.20 per dozen 2-pound tins, and the American \$2.50.

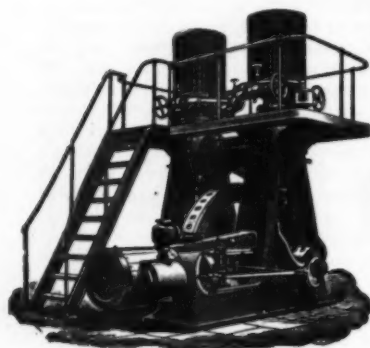
I would again call attention to the canned-salmon trade of England. Fresh salmon is worth in England 2s. 6d. (60 cents) per pound. Thousands of cans of Alaska salmon are exported from the United States to England, rebranded, and sold as English salmon at an advance of from 6d. to 8d. (12 to 16 cents) per dozen tins. The same may be said of ham. I am informed that nine-tenths of the well-known English hams are of American production, cured in England. Not until the United States manufacturers insist upon their own brands being placed on tins of salmon, and export hams cured to suit foreign taste, will they derive the benefit that is their due.

J. G. STOWE, Consul-General.  
Cape Town, October 8, 1900.

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INCORPORATED 1895.

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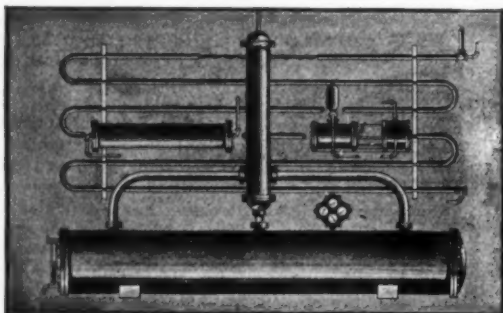
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**Saves 50 Per Cent. over all others.**

THE ONLY MACHINE OPERATED BY EXHAUST STEAM.  
ALL PLANTS IN OPERATION GIVING ENTIRE SATISFACTION.  
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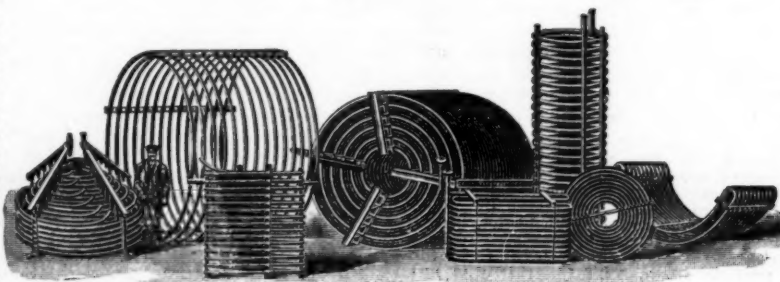
THE COOPER SYSTEMS.—Gravity Brine  
Circulation, Positive Fan Ventilation, Forced Air  
Circulation, and Process Preventing the Forma-  
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TELEGRAPH ADDRESS, H1RTFORD.

## Small Refrigerating Machines As well as Large Ones.

CARBONIC ANHYDRIDE SYSTEM.

**THE COCHRAN COMPANY, - - LORAIN, O.**



# ICE AND REFRIGERATION

—Mr. Kingsnorth, of Sioux City, Ia., has been in South Sioux City, Neb., with the view of establishing a creamery and cheese factory in the latter city.

—The Franklin Creamery Co., of Franklin, N. Y., has been incorporated with \$5,000 capital. The directors are: J. B. Franklin and W. C. Franklin, of Franklin; T. G. Barnes, of New York City.

—A three-story brick factory and storage house will be built at a cost of \$100,000 by the Yorkville Independent Ice Co., on the north side of Eighty-second street, east of Avenue B, New York.

—The Port Leyden Milk and Cheese Co., of Port Leyden, N. Y., has been incorporated to deal in milk, etc. Capital, \$2,500. Incorporators: F. Hoyt, G. W. Kentner, DeWitt C. Markham, all of Port Leyden.

—It is reported that the farmers of Lyndonville, N. Y., says the Niagara Falls (N. Y.) "Cataract-Journal," will soon hold a meeting to discuss the advisability of erecting a large cold storage and warehouse at Lyndonville.

—The N. J. Coast People's Co-operative Ice and Water Co., has been incorporated. Principal office, Asbury Park, N. J. Object, manufacture of ice. Capital, \$65,000. Incorporators: C. Moyer Zulick, Harry B. Wilson, Samuel A. Patterson.

—The Virginia Ice Cold Storage Co. has been incorporated. The principal office of the company is the New Jersey Corporation Guarantee & Trust Co. Building, Camden, N. J. Object, cold storage, etc. Capital, \$50,000. Incorporators: Frank Spiese, James T. Horton, Howard T. Coleman.

—The property of the Montreal Cold Storage Freezing Co., Montreal, Can., has been sold by auction. The company's real estate, situated on William street, was sold to William F. Robinson for \$120,000, and the Guy street property was afterwards sold to the same purchaser for \$12,000. Mr. Robinson bid for another party.

—John Simmons, who has been operating ice factories in Jacksonville, Fla., and at Fernandina and Cocoa, has disposed of his factory at Cocoa to Cecil Mackey, of Jacksonville. This factory has been in charge of P. E. Simmons, brother of the owner, who will either come to the latter city or go to Fernandina as manager. Mr. Mackey has left for Cocoa to take charge of his property.

—An offer of \$1,185,000 for the Pocono and North Jersey Ice Company's plant, at Tobyhanna, Monroe County, is reported to have been made by the American Ice Company, says a report from Bethlehem, Pa. This company controls the Pocono Spring Water Ice Co., which has an ice house of 78,000 tons and has a water capacity of 800 to 1,000 acres for ice cutting purposes.

—The G. H. Hammond Beef Company, of Chicago, it is reported, will open an agency in Springfield, Mass. The property just acquired by the company has a frontage of 25 feet and a depth of 96 feet, and has a brick block four stories high. The building will be remodeled and a refrigerator added. As soon as these changes can be made the local agency will be opened to do a general business for New England.

—The project for establishing an artificial ice plant in Waterbury, Conn., which has been a long time in contemplation, has taken definite shape at a meeting of many of the prominent citizens of the town, at which the articles of agreement were signed and the capital stock of \$60,000 was all subscribed for, says the Ansonia (Conn.) "Sentinel." The company will acquire a suitable building and proceed to install its artificial ice plant and also a cold storage plant.

## REFRIGERATION IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The hospitals and public institutions in which helpless humanity is housed are gradually grafting in themselves the equipment for refrigerating either the perishable products and appliances used in them and, sometimes, their areas. This taking up of the cold air question by our humane institutions is more extensive than one would ordinarily infer. The following list of hospitals and others using some sort of refrigeration will prove interesting to the student of the cold air problem:

### MAINE.

Eye and Ear Infirmary, Portland.

### MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston City Hospital, Boston.  
Boston Floating Hospital, Boston.  
Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Boston.  
Harvard Medical College, Cambridge.  
Randall Hall, Harvard College, Cambridge.  
National Home for Disabled Veteran Soldiers, Chelsea.  
McLean Hospital, Waverly.  
Worcester City Hospital, Worcester.

### RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Island Soldiers Home, Bristol.  
Soldiers Relief, Providence.

### CONNECTICUT.

U. S. Experimental Station, Middletown.

### NEW YORK.

Binghamton State Hospital, Binghamton.  
Home for Consumptives, Brooklyn.  
Polhemus Memorial Clinic, Brooklyn.  
Buffalo General Hospital, Buffalo.  
Clifton Springs Sanitarium, Clifton Springs.  
New York State Reformatory, Elmira.

# P & B

## INSULATING PAPERS

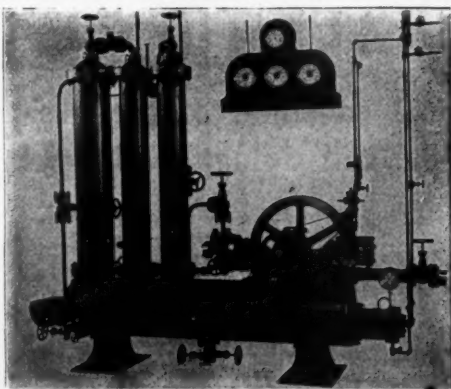
## AIR-TIGHT AND DAMP-PROOF!

If you insulate the walls, floors and ceilings of your Provision and Refrigerating Rooms with P. & B. Papers, you have made the rooms absolutely air-tight, and it is impossible for warm or damp air to creep through. Another thing—much appreciated by the leading cold-storage and refrigerating experts of the world—once you place P. & B. Papers in your walls, floors or ceilings, it STAYS there, and will last as long as the building itself. No rotting. No cheap materials, short-lived paper or wood stock. The standard for sixteen years. Proof against water, heat, cold, steam, acids, alkalis, fumes, gases, etc. Shall we send you samples?

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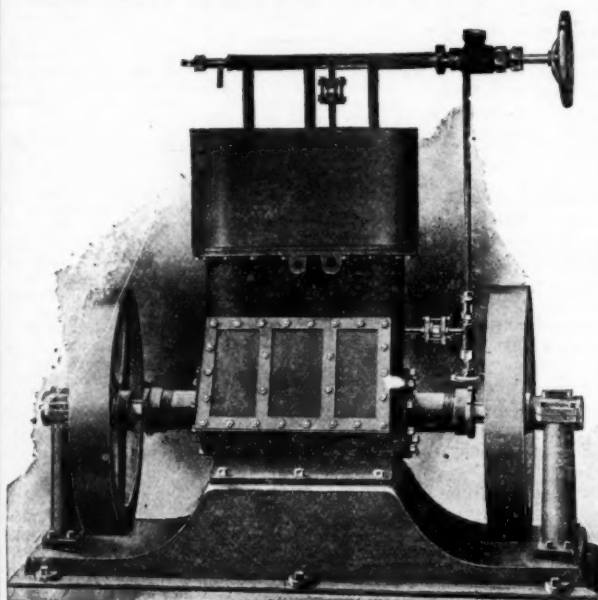
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New York Infant Asylum, Mt. Vernon.  
Castle Garden Aquarium, New York City.  
City Morgue, New York City.  
Columbia College, New York City.  
Cornell Medical College, New York City.  
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, New York City.  
Manhattan State Hospital, New York City.  
New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, New York City.  
N. Y. Infirmary for Women and Children, New York City.  
Ruptured and Crippled Hospital, New York City.  
St. Joseph's Asylum, New York City.  
St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City.  
U. S. Appraisers Stores, New York City.  
St. Lawrence State Hospital, Ogdensburg.  
College of Medicine, Syracuse.  
U. S. Military Academy, West Point.  
Bloomington Asylum, White Plains.

### NEW JERSEY.

New Jersey State Reform School, Jamesburg.  
State Hospital, Trenton.

### PENNSYLVANIA.

Allegheny County Workhouse, Hoboken.  
Pittsburg Home and Hospital, Marshalsea.  
Blockley Alms House, Philadelphia.  
Friend's Insane Asylum, Philadelphia.  
House of Charities and Correction, Philadelphia.  
Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.  
Philadelphia Morgue, Philadelphia.  
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

Women's Medical College, Philadelphia.  
State Asylum for Insane, Wernersville.

### MARYLAND.

Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.  
St. Joseph's Academy, Emmettsburg.  
U. S. Proving Station, Indian Head.

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

National Soldiers Home, Washington.  
Smithsonian Institute, Washington.  
U. S. Fish Commission, Washington.

### VIRGINIA.

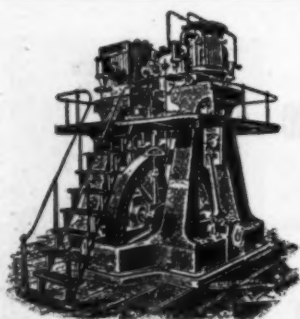
Va. Agr. Exp. Station, Blacksburg.  
Southern Branch, National Home for D.  
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REFRIGERATING and ICE-MAKING PLANTS.  
CLEVELAND, OHIO.



Western State Hospital, Staunton.

#### WEST VIRGINIA.

Second Hospital for Insane, Spencer.  
West Va. Hospital for Insane, Weston.

#### NORTH CAROLINA.

N. C. Insane Hospital, Morgantown.  
State Hospital, Raleigh.

#### GEORGIA.

Georgia State Sanitarium, Milledgeville.

#### ALABAMA.

Tuskegee Industrial School, Tuskegee.

#### OHIO.

Insane Hospital, Athens.  
Longview Asylum, Carthage.  
Cleveland State Hospital, Cleveland.  
College of Physicians and Surgeons, Cleveland.

Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland.  
Asylum for Feebled Minded Youths, Columbus.

Ohio State University, Columbus.  
The Morgue, Columbus.

Dayton State Hospital, Dayton.  
National Military Home, Dayton.  
Hospital for Epileptics, Gallipolis.  
Boys Industrial School, Lancaster.  
State Hospital, Massillon.

#### INDIANA.

Southern Indiana Insane Asylum, Evansville.

Indiana State Soldiers Home, Lafayette.  
Notre Dame University, Notre Dame.

#### ILLINOIS.

Illinois Southern Hospital for Insane, Anna.  
Alexian Bros. Hospital, Chicago.  
Chicago Orphans Asylum, Chicago.  
Cook County Hospital, Chicago.  
Cook County Insane Asylum, Chicago.  
Northwestern University Medical College, Chicago.

Illinois Northern Penitentiary, Joliet.  
Illinois Eastern Hospital for Insane, Kankakee.

State Reform School, Pontiac.

#### KENTUCKY.

Western Lunatic Asylum, Hopkinsville.  
Central Ky. Asylum for Insane, Lakeland.

#### WISCONSIN.

State University, Madison.

#### MICHIGAN.

Phelps Medical Surgical Sanitarium Co., Battle Creek.

House of Correction, Detroit.

#### IOWA.

Iowa Agricultural College, Ames.

#### NEBRASKA.

State Insane Asylum, Hastings.

#### KANSAS.

University of Kansas, Lawrence.

#### OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

U. S. Indian Agency, Pawhuska.

#### TEXAS.

State Lunatic Asylum, Austin.  
State Agricultural and Mechanical College, College Station.

St. Paul Sanitarium, Dallas.  
Texas State Penitentiary, Huntsville.  
Texas State Penitentiary, Rusk.

Southwestern Lunatic Asylum, San Antonio.

#### COLORADO.

Consumptives Home, Denver.  
United States Indian School, Grand Junction.

#### CALIFORNIA.

State Insane Asylum, Agnew.  
State Penitentiary, Folsom.  
National Soldiers Home, Los Angeles.  
Veteran Home Association, Yountville.  
Cooper Medical College, San Francisco.

# THE MARKET REVIEWS

## PROVISIONS AND LARD

*All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.*

### Weekly Review.

#### SHORTS NERVOUS OVER DECREASED HOG RECEIPTS—STRONGER MARKETS FOR THE PRODUCTS—EXPORT TRADING STILL RESTRICTED—HOME DEMANDS GOOD—A SQUEEZE ON DECEMBER POSSIBLE.

The situation this week has been indicative of stronger prices, at least temporarily. The receipts of hogs have been under expectations. The main factor for firmness is the position of stocks and the prominence of the Cudahy December deal. It is easy to advance prices at any time. It is more a question of good policy in the active packing season. Packers have naturally been for a long time against permitting the small stocks of the products to have their full effect upon values. Hogs are already too high by relation with the values of the products, to expect that the latter will be more than temporarily stimulated in prices. An advance in the products would tend to even higher hogs. But the fact remains that if shorts of the products show themselves they can be easily squeezed, and because of the small stocks. In the long run, it looks to us as though the feeling would be against keeping up prices. It is true that stocks of the products are accumulating slowly, that January will be reached with the smallest stocks of the products probably ever known at that period of the year, and that it will require many weeks of active packing, even with continued dull export demands, to bring supplies up to an average holding. But the fact remains that prices of the products are already high, and that not much further could be gained for them on the bull side, except temporarily from the short interest, while that packers do not care to lay down the new packing on at least a higher cost of hogs; therefore, it seems probable that the products will be held from reaching materially higher figures, if possible, in order to take in the supplies of hogs. Moreover, the traders in this country feel, even around current prices, that the exporters will be very conservative buyers for a long time, and that when accumulations of the products are made, a much more active export interest will be required. At present the home demands, in connection with such export business as comes along, proves sufficient to keep down supplies. Unquestionably the market would go permanently higher were it not for the other indicated motives. The stocks of lard in Europe are only 31,000 tcs., against 38,000 tcs. last month, while on Dec. 1 of last year there were 73,000 tcs. held there. There are afloat for Europe about 60,000 tcs., but the total in Europe and afloat is only 91,000 tcs., against 80,000 tcs. Nov. 1, while on Dec. 1 last year there were fully 133,000 tcs., and in '98, 195,000 tcs.; the total visible supply is only 128,539 tcs., against 117,494 tcs. Nov. 1, after an active month's packing, while Dec. 1, '99, showed a visible of 261,038 tcs. The latest

reports from Hamburg say that the stock of crude lard is practically exhausted, even the dock lots taken up; that, however, some refined lard, which had been shipped to it in July, on consignment, was being pressed for sale and offered under the prices of the crude. The stocks at Chicago gained very moderately through last month, showing a supply there of only 20,265 tcs. lard, all kinds, against 18,974 tcs. Nov. 1, and 47,325 bbls. pork, all kinds, against 54,967 bbls. Nov. 1; but of pickled hams, 21,621,850 lbs., as compared with 18,467,863 lbs. Nov. 1, and 7,663,970 lbs. short ribs, while on Nov. 1, 4,851,354 lbs. The New York stocks are only 8,525 tcs. lard and stearine, against 13,398 tcs. Dec. 1, '99, and of pork, 3,750 bbls. old and new, against 4,702 bbls. Nov. 1, and 6,551 bbls. Dec. 1, '99. The entire situation looks as though a sharp squeeze might come along this month, and that it could easily take place as well, on January contracts, if a short interest turns up of importance, as the stocks are not likely to be of sufficient importance to restrain it. But it strikes us that in the event of a sharp squeeze, the market will soon thereafter settle back, in the anxiety of the packers to get hogs upon a more reasonable basis. Current prices are not restraining home demands in any direction, however antagonistic they are to exporter's views.

Of course home buyers are easing up a little in their wants because of the approaching holidays, or the close of the new year; but everything indicates revival of these home demands shortly after the opening of the new year. As concerns our export markets, we believe that they will buy in a very restricted way for two or three months, at least, because of their feeling against the prices, as well as from the fact that they can depend, in some degree, upon their home products. The speculation will naturally be very conservative on the short side in December and January; there seems to be an impression in the trade that the outsiders have got increasingly that way latterly. It would look improbable that the short side would be taken in material volume on these near deliveries, in view of the small stocks, with the consequent inference that the market could be easily worked against short deals. The May option offers, probably, the most uncertain factor. The hogs arriving are for the most part good packing averages, although slightly less in weight than at this time last year; at the current prices of lard with hogs, it is probable that the lard is produced to the fullest possible extent. In New York there has been a very good jobbing business in pork; its prices have been well sustained; lard has not had much attention here, as the foreign markets are pausing for the new year, as well as awaiting more significant features; just a moderate business has taken place in refined. The compound business is not at all lively, but there are expectations of a lively trading shortly after the opening of the new year, because of its relatively cheap prices with pure lard. A moderate quantity of city lard has been taken for export. The city cutters have had to reduce prices of bellies; they find a dull trade at the decline; hams are doing a little better; pickled should-ers favor buyers. The Cuban demands are fairly active.

In New York, sales for the week, 1,300 bbls. mess pork in lots for export at \$12.00@13.00; 325 bbls. city family do. at \$15.50@16.00; 800 tcs. Western stearine lard at \$7.45 @7.55; 1,250 tcs. city lard at \$7.00@7.05, to

refiners up to \$7.50 for 300 tes. iron bound for Cuba. (Compound lard,  $5\frac{1}{2}@\text{c}$ , chiefly  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ); 18,000 pounds pickled bellies, 14 lbs. average,  $8\frac{1}{4}@\text{c}$ ; 12 lbs. average at  $8\frac{1}{2}@\text{c}$ ; 6,000 pounds do. 12 lbs. average,  $9\text{c}$ ; 2,500 pickled shoulders at  $5\frac{1}{4}@\text{c}$ ; 4,500 pickled hams at  $8\frac{1}{2}@\text{c}$ ; 25 boxes at  $6\frac{1}{2}@\text{c}$ ; 30 boxes city clear dry salted bellies at  $8\frac{1}{4}@\text{c}$ .

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 4,394 bbls. pork, 9,150,348 pounds lard, and 15,229,825 pounds meats; corresponding week last year, 7,693 bbls. pork, 17,816,916 pounds lard and 14,635,231 pounds meats.

**BEEF.**—Nice lots of tierced are wanted at firm prices; the barreled grades are taken up moderately; city extra India mess, tcs.,  $\$15.25@15.50$ ; barreled, extra mess,  $\$8.50@9.00$ ; family,  $\$10.50@11.50$ , and packet,  $\$10.00@10.50$ .

(For Friday's Closings, see page 18.)

## COTTONSEED OIL

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mills' Superintendents' Associations of the United States.

*Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank cars, which are the prices at the mills.*

### Weekly Review.

**EASIER MARKETS AGAIN—THE LITTLE EXPORT DEMAND OF THE PREVIOUS WEEK HAS SUBSIDED.**

The market has gone off slightly. At this writing the feeling is still weak. All through the previous week it was well known that Marseilles wanted the oil urgently in a moderate way for this month's delivery. That market, as all other foreign markets, did not care to buy beyond this month. The Marseilles market persistently wanted spot oil; as its home pointed it offered a premium for it. Some foreign sources had been supplied with the oil at decidedly under New York prices two or three weeks since. At the recent decline in this country the sellers of the oil abroad have been able to buy here to protect the earlier sales at a substantial profit. This week, Marseilles has been very indifferent over buying, and the general export demands are lifeless, although the market is now at the low point that shippers felt like taking hold freely two or three weeks since. It does not look as though there would be material export demand this side of the new year. If the markets in this country should become still easier the foreigners would become even more cautious. Then, perhaps, as an indication of the slackness of the Marseilles market, is the slow way in which it has taken up the recent arrival to it of about 11,000 barrels, mostly unsold, by the steamer California. The Marseilles, as well as other foreign markets, at this time of the year begin cleaning up their soap works, making repairs, taking account of stock, etc. There is not much likelihood, therefore, of pressure of demand from any source abroad. There was a report in mid-week that Marseilles had bought about 5,000 bbls. prime yellow at New Orleans at  $30\text{c}$ ; that quantity as sold could not be traced; it is a fact, however, that 500 bbls. prime yellow were obtained on the basis of  $30\text{c}$  at New Orleans. The situation that a  $30\text{c}$  price has been reached at a seaboard point is no more encouraging for business than any price prevail-

ing latterly. Indeed, the lower the market goes the more indifferent the buying interest; for marked activity a point must be reached over which buyers would feel secure. New York, up to this writing, has not sold under  $31\text{c}$  for prime yellow, while just now, as trading takes place, hardly any of it is on export account. Speculative interest is the main feature, and this is a good deal modified from the previous week, as concerns the buyers. Our belief has been, and is, that the oil could not be sold freely enough from this along to prevent productions from materially accumulating, unless at less than a  $30\text{c}$  price; whereas, if there should set in a disinclination by the producers to sell they would likely make burdensome accumulations, which, at some time in the future would depress affairs more than ordinarily. It is a question now more of the extent of the production from this along, as concerns market prices. While last year at this time the market prices were becoming stronger and were closely approaching the figures which now prevail, yet it must be recollected that a very large business had been done then in the months of September, October and November, at decidedly lower rates, for deliveries ahead. It must be remembered, also, that the exporters then got the benefit of the low figures; the production therefore last season in December was in position for better control. This year prices started high. Though there was very much less oil than last year it has as yet been sold. The productions are later and enlarging; it is not to be expected that consumption of the oil around at  $30\text{c}$  for prime, will be nearly as large as in the previous season, when the bulk of the oil obtained in the early fall season was at a markedly lower price. Everything in the fat line has higher prices than usual for the beginning of the season; exporters are against buying not only cotton oil, but lard,

etc.; therefore, they are not making their usual accumulations; it now looks as though the positions of all merchandise would be reversed as concerns their values as against the previous year, in that last season prices opened low and advanced, with an active home consumption and export trading. This year, however, from the beginning of the crop season the tendency would be lower from high prices, and the winding up, before the new crops, would show the lowest figures of the season. The producers had much the best of the situation in the previous year, with their opinions from the beginning of the season justified. The foreigners then were altogether wrong in their ideas. This year, it rather looks as though the markets were coming to the expectations of the foreign sources. The lard market may take a spurt upward this month on the Cudahy deal in it; but it is not expected that there will be protracted strong holding of it. The cotton oil markets are not likely for awhile at least to receive benefit from a compound lard trading. For January and February, however, there is every indication of quickened consumption of cotton oil for edible purposes. At around current prices it is not thought likely that soap or other buyers, outside of those for the make of compounds, will be at all liberal buyers. Cotton oil is steadily coming out on December contracts and as it is offered on a dull demand, buyers get the advantage. January delivery can be had, however, quite as cheaply as the December, while the deliveries later than January are now under neglect. The dulness has been emphasized in the situation at the South, where there is much less trading than previously, latterly, and where some mills are offering to sell still lower. The large Western consumers are now holding off, awaiting for settled conditions; they secured a good deal of the oil a little while since and are pre-

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pared to be indifferent. Some of the mills decline to sell at all, as seed has cost them more money than its relative value with oil, but there is more than enough oil offering from others for current demands. Many mills will not now touch additional offerings of seed unless at decidedly lower prices. Others have very good supplies of the seed and are actively producing. The receipts of the oil in New York are steadily increasing. Most of the arrivals are either placed on contracts or sold promptly, while some portion of the contract deliveries are steadily offered for resale. A good deal of oil may also come upon the market from contract deliveries in January. It would be necessary to have a material export demand to give any steadiness to prices. The soap trade of the country seems to be pretty good for this month; but the soap people are very reserved over buying the oil at the prices. The tallow markets of the country declined  $\frac{1}{8}$ c for the week; they are now only about steady. About 6,000 bbls. cotton oil have thus far come out on December contracts. In New York, up to this writing, sales have been, for the week, 200 bbls. crude at  $28\frac{1}{2}$ c, 600 bbls. prime yellow, spot, at  $31\frac{1}{2}$ c; 1,250 bbls. do., spot and December, at  $31\frac{1}{4}$ c; 1,500 bbls. do., December, in lots, at  $31$ c; 1,500 bbls. buyers' option, December, at  $31$ c; 1,000 bbls. do., January, at  $31\frac{1}{2}$ c; 500 bbls. do. at  $31\frac{1}{4}$ c, now  $31$ c; 100 bbls. off grade, January, at  $30\frac{1}{2}$ c; 250 bbls. white at  $35\frac{1}{2}$ c. Winter yellow has been fairly well sold for spot and December delivery at  $40$ c, for about 1,250 bbls. in lots. At the mills sales of 25 tanks crude, in the near Atlantic sections, at  $24$ c, now held at  $24$ c; 10 tanks do. choice, at  $25$ c; 20 tanks do., in Texas, at  $24$ c.

Later.—The tone is steady, as there is some export demand, and 1,500 bbls. prime yellow, bought for December delivery, for export, at  $31$ , which is now the market rate, with  $31$  bid for January and  $31\frac{1}{4}$ @ $31\frac{1}{2}$  asked. The little buying is for a Marseilles steamer of the 13th. Sale of 200 bbls. prime yellow, April delivery, at  $32$ . At the mills in the Southeast 10 to 15 tanks crude sold at  $24$ . A lot of 1,000 bbls. good off yellow sold in New Orleans at  $30$ c.

(For Friday's Closings, see page 18.)

Preliminary steps have been taken looking to the formation of a company with a capital of \$150,000 to construct and operate a factory at Oklahoma City, Okla. Ter., for the purpose of making paper pulp from cottonseed hulls. There are a number of cottonseed oil mills in that vicinity, and large quantities of hulls are available. The hull paper pulp is said to be the substitute that will supplant wood pulp in paper making, and the company has sent an agent to Georgia to inspect a plant that is in operation there, and if it is a success, the company will be completed and arrangements made for the building of the factory.

## TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

### Weekly Review.

**TALLOW.**—Declined early in the week  $\frac{1}{8}$ c; this brought the trading basis to  $4\frac{3}{4}$ c for city in hogsheads and  $5$ c for city in tierces. There were then 300 hogsheads city sold for export at  $4\frac{3}{4}$ c, and 100 hogsheads to the home trade, also at  $4\frac{3}{4}$ c; besides 500 tierces city, for export, at  $5$ c; and 500 tierces at Boston. The cleaning up of these lots gave a little steadier tone temporarily to holders' views at those prices. But it is clear that demands will have to continue from shippers to support the market, as there is no prospect of marked home demands until the new year sets in. The easing up of the London sale on Wednesday to  $3d$  decline on mutton grade, and beef unchanged, with only one-half sold of 1,250 casks offered, tended to more uncertainty over a continuation of export trading. The foreign markets do not usually buy material quantities of any merchandise through December, unless prices are offering bargains. It is not considered by the foreigners that any class of fats are upon an especially inducing buying basis. As concerns ocean freight room it can be had to Liverpool at least upon an attractive basis, or  $10$ s, at which engagements were made this week. The tallow markets, therefore, would work more upon the features of actual needs and supplies. We look for rather a slack tallow market for awhile at least; possibly there may be no further changes in prices for a week or ten days, and because the recent business has sold the melters ahead. Tallow must have steady export demand to support it. While the distribution of cotton oil soaps widen every year, and which, of course, require more or less tallow, yet strictly tallow soaps have by that much diminished attention; then, again, there is now an enormous production of cotton oil foots, and which are being used more extensively than ever before to make a cheap priced soap. It is really the increasing use of the highly desirable cottonseed oil soaps, in connection with the lower grades as made from the oil foots, that makes the home demands for tallow occasionally of a more conservative order. There is also necessitated steady export demands for it to support its prices. The fact, however, that some export demand has prevailed this week for nice grades of tallow shows that the market prices are pretty nearly right for foreigners, and that there is little probability of much change in them through the dull period to the middle of January. There is a belief here that with the new year the export business is likely to materially enlarge, and that the situation of the

market then will be more encouraging. It is known that stocks in Europe are moderate, and that their wants are likely to be materially increased. The country made tallow does not arrive in more than moderate volume, while it has sufficient demand to keep it at steady prices; there have been sales of it for the week of 275,000 lbs. at  $4\frac{3}{4}$ c to  $5$ c, as to quality. City edible is still held to  $6$ c; but it is thought that  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c would buy; indeed, one lot of 100 tierces sold at  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. The Western markets are slow this week, while a little easier; all consumers seem to be holding off as much as possible until the holiday period is over. At Chicago, quotations are  $5\frac{1}{4}$ c for prime packers,  $5@5\frac{1}{2}$ c for No. 1 do.,  $4\frac{1}{2}@4\frac{3}{4}$ c for No. 2 do.,  $5@5\frac{1}{2}$ c for city renderers,  $5@5\frac{1}{2}$ c for prime country, and  $4\frac{3}{4}@4\frac{1}{2}$ c for No. 2 do. Sales at the West of 500 tierces packers, delivered in Chicago at  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c, and 750 tierces prime packers in Chicago at  $5\frac{1}{4}$ c.

Later.—It looks now as though the New York market would be well sustained up to January, and that probably in January, that there would be a better export and home demand, and possibly a steadier position, although some speculative holdings may interfere with the latter. To-day (Thursday) 50 hhds. city sold for export at  $4\frac{3}{4}$ , and 200 tcs. city at  $5$ . These prices will buy more. The contract deliveries of city in hhds. to the home trade for the week will probably go in at  $4\frac{3}{4}$ .

**OLEO-STEARINE.**—There has been little done this week. The pressers want the old price,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ c, while buyers do not care to buy in a material way; one or two bids of  $6\frac{1}{2}$ c have been made. The supplies are beginning to accumulate, as the productions are liberal. The compound lard trading is rather slow, and the makers of it prefer to bide developments of the stearine prices. The Western markets are also slow, with the more important buyers holding off, and where  $6\frac{1}{2}$ c is asked, with difficulty in getting bids over  $6\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Sales in New York of 50,000 lbs. at  $6\frac{1}{4}$ , and 150,000 lbs. in Kansas City at  $6\frac{1}{2}$ .

**LARD STEARINE.**—There is not much to be had. The moderate offerings are steadily used up by the refiners. Western quoted at about  $8\frac{1}{2}$ c, and choice to  $8\frac{1}{4}$ c.

**GREASE.**—Trading this week is slow. While prices are hardly changed, yet the feeling over them is rather easy. Sales of 175,000 lbs. white at  $4\frac{3}{4}$ c to  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c, and 60,000 lbs. yellow at  $4\frac{3}{4}$ c. "A" white quoted at  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c, "B" white at  $4\frac{3}{4}$ c, yellow at  $4\frac{3}{4}@4\frac{1}{2}$ c, bone at  $4\frac{1}{4}@4\frac{1}{2}$ c, and house at  $4\frac{1}{2}@4\frac{3}{4}$ c. At Chi-

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TALLOW

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cago, prices are  $3\frac{3}{4}$ @4c for brown,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ @ $4\frac{1}{4}$ c for yellow and  $4\frac{3}{4}$ @ $4\frac{1}{2}$ c for white.

**GREASE STEARINE** is offered at lower prices and taken more freely. Sales of 100,000 lbs. white at  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c, and 50,000 lbs. yellow at  $4\frac{3}{4}$ c. White quoted at  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c, and yellow at  $4\frac{3}{4}$ c.

**LARD OIL**.—Continues scarce and is at very irregular prices. Some people who have a few lots want anywhere from 65c to 68c. At the same time, some other lots, more particularly Western, are quoted at 61@63c.

**CORN OIL** is offered still lower, while ruling very dull. Exporters do not care to pay over  $5\frac{3}{4}$ c for car lots, and the market is nominally  $5\frac{3}{4}$ @6c. The situation of the linseed oil markets scares off buyers of corn oil except at inside figures.

(For Friday's Closings, see page 18.)

## HIDES AND SKINS

### CHICAGO.

**PACKER HIDES**.—Despite the tenacity with which the packers are insisting on prices, the situation has appreciably lost tone. Buyers are holding off and their hesitation, combined with the increased supply, is being felt. Natives are perceptibly weaker, and while branded stock is perhaps nominally as strong as ever, there is little doubt but what holders are open to propositions. A decline all along the line would not be surprising.

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, free of brands, have sold at  $12\frac{1}{2}$ c, and while we continue an outside quotation of  $12\frac{3}{4}$ c, it is probable that any ordinary lot could be obtained at the inside figure.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, have sold in a moderate way at  $11\frac{1}{4}$ c. Some offer  $\frac{1}{8}$ c higher. This variety is scarce.

**COLORADO STEERS** have proved a strong feature, having moved to the number of 13,000 at  $10\frac{3}{4}$ c. This price is fairly well sustained.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS have moved to the number of about 5,000 at  $12\frac{1}{2}$ @ $12\frac{3}{4}$ c. Light weights moved at a variety of prices.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, free of brands, are not an especially interesting feature, and are at present accumulating. They offer at 11c, while lights are quotable at  $\frac{1}{2}$ c less.

**BRANDED COWS** are available at  $9\frac{3}{4}$ c, though some holders demand 10c. They are not in much request.

**NATIVE BULLS** are held firmly at  $10\frac{1}{2}$ c.

**COUNTRY HIDES**.—The country market is following the downward trend and buff prices have receded to some extent. Even at the lower prices now prevailing tanners are by no means active buyers, though it is thought that an offer of stock at even money would result in cleaning up a lot of hides. We quote:

No. 1 BUFFS, 40 to 60 lbs., free of brands and grubs, are quotable at  $9\frac{1}{2}$ c, with twos 1c less. Buyers are holding off in the evident expectation of buying below existing figures.

No. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lbs., can probably be obtained at  $9\frac{1}{2}$ c, though the quotation at this writing is fractionally higher.

**BRANDED STEERS AND COWS** are a fairly popular factor at  $9\frac{3}{4}$ @ $9\frac{1}{2}$ c in heavy selections, lights being available at less money.

**HEAVY COWS**, 60 lbs. and up, free of brands and grubs, are variously held at  $9\frac{1}{2}$ @ $9\frac{3}{4}$ c, though it is generally understood that inside offers would in ordinary cases be accepted.

**NATIVE BULLS** were virtually cleaned up at  $8\frac{1}{4}$ c flat, though the present price would not exceed the even money.

No. 1 CALFSKINS, 8 to 15 lbs., are easier, 8,000 country skins having sold at  $11\frac{1}{2}$ c, which sale establishes this quotation.

**KIPS**, 15 to 25 lbs., are not of superior quality now,  $10\frac{1}{2}$ c being the limit obtainable for present offerings.

**DEACONS** continue well sustained; 60c to 80c, according to weight, quality and selection. **SLUNKS**, 25c.

**HORSE HIDES** are in good request at \$3.50.

**SHEEPSKINS**.—The situation, while by no means depressed, lacks the strength which has distinguished it. We quote:

**PACKER PELTS**, \$1.10.

**PACKER LAMBS**, \$1.05.

**COUNTRY PELTS**, 80@90c.

### KANSAS CITY.

**HIDES**.—Last week closed with sales of over 25,000 hides all at what may be called good prices. Among the sales some 20,000 Texas steers, heavys at 12; lights,  $10\frac{3}{4}$ ; extremes, 10. Two cars of early Novembers selling at  $12\frac{1}{4}$ . Taking it as a whole, the packers were very well satisfied with results. This week has opened with a snap, and already some 15,000 hides have been disposed of. Light Texas selling at  $10\frac{3}{4}$ . At last, with a sigh of relief, the packer entered on his book a sale record for the last of the old native steers; they are past and gone; and it is a relief to both packer and tanners. The holder has handled himself in his last sales in a very commendable manner. He should decidedly get credit for good generalship. He set out some months ago with a given price for the March, and a given price for the Aprils, and has succeeded to the letter. There is no doubt as long as they were on the market they were more or less of a damper on the later take-off. There is no denying the fact that the present slaughter of native steers are not popular with the tanners. The packers have receded from their 13c situation, and now find it is just as hard to interest the tanner at  $12\frac{3}{4}$ c as it was at 13c, and  $12\frac{1}{2}$  would be a rattling good price for such hides. The tanners are evidently not going to repeat last year's foolishness. Heavy Texas steers are still very scarce. Colorado steers are getting more plentiful, and will from this on, but the market is not as snappish at  $10\frac{3}{4}$ c as it was three weeks ago. Butt brands can be purchased at  $11\frac{3}{4}$ c if not at  $11\frac{1}{4}$ c; they have no snap even at  $11\frac{1}{4}$ c. Branded cows are what one may call on the turn, if some of the big operators do not step in a week or so the prices will be at a dead level of  $9\frac{1}{2}$ c. The only thing that may make the holders of such firm is that the receipts of such cattle have dropped off wonderfully in the last few days, and the larger holders may see in this a chance for stronger prices.

**SHEEPSKINS**.—Are in their usual condition—not enough to supply the demand.

### BOSTON.

Buff prices rule at  $9\frac{1}{2}$ c and  $8\frac{1}{2}$ c for the two selections. While most of the tanners are in the market for supplies, none of them seem disposed to meet the existing schedule, and certainly not to anticipate their wants on the present basis. New Englands can be bought for  $9\frac{1}{4}$ c. Calfskins are an active factor, buyers manifesting a willingness in some cases to anticipate their needs. Stocks of sheepskins are so small as to be hardly adequate to the demand.

### PHILADELPHIA.

The demand has lessened in common with the call from other centers. Tanners are disposed to regard existing prices as prohibitive and holders do not seem at this writing to have reached a stage where they are susceptible to bids. We quote:

**CITY STEERS**,  $10\frac{1}{2}$ @11c.

**CITY COWS**,  $9\frac{1}{2}$ @10c.

**COUNTRY COWS**,  $9\frac{3}{4}$ @ $9\frac{1}{2}$ c.

**COUNTRY STEERS**,  $10\frac{1}{2}$ @ $10\frac{3}{4}$ c.

**BULLS**,  $8\frac{1}{2}$ @9c.

**CALFSKINS** sold up and strong.

**SHEEPSKINS**.—There is little doing and prices are not very strong. We quote:

**COUNTRY STEERS**,  $10\frac{1}{2}$ @ $10\frac{3}{4}$ c.

**COUNTRY COWS**,  $9\frac{3}{4}$ @ $9\frac{1}{2}$ c.

**COUNTRY BULLS**,  $8\frac{1}{2}$ @9c.

### NEW YORK.

**GREEN HIDES**.—The call is indifferent as local tanners are fairly well supplied. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lbs. and up,  $12\frac{1}{4}$ @ $12\frac{1}{2}$ c.

**BUTT-BRANDED STEERS**, 11c.

**SIDE-BRANDED STEERS**,  $10\frac{1}{2}$ c.

**CITY COWS**,  $10\frac{1}{2}$ c.

**NATIVE BULLS**,  $10\frac{1}{2}$ @ $10\frac{3}{4}$ c.

**CALFSKINS** (see page 42).

**HORSE HIDES**, \$2.00@3.25.

### SUMMARY.

The Chicago packer market has for the past two weeks been losing tone. The fact that buyers have held off and supplies have so increased as to promote accumulation is responsible for the existing condition. The packers are making a bold stand and doing what they can to check the general decline which seems imminent. The country market is in the same general position as buffs have already become lower in price with the chances greatly in favor of declining to the 9c point before long. Offerings made at  $9\frac{1}{2}$ c seem to have no interest and most buyers are well enough supplied not to buy while such an excellent prospect of more favorable terms is in sight. The strong feature of the market is branded steers and cows which are in fair request and seem likely to increase in demand.

The Boston market has eased off on buffs though some are continually being moved. There would probably be a greatly stimulated call if buyer and seller could agree on price. Philadelphia is quiet for much the same reason. New York tanners are as a class well supplied in consequence of which operations are indifferent. The appended schedule reflects the general situation with the possible exception of Philadelphia conditions.

### CHICAGO PACKER HIDES—

No. 1 natives, 60 lbs. and up,  $12\frac{1}{2}$ @ $12\frac{3}{4}$ c; No. 1 butt-branded, 60 lbs. and up,  $11\frac{1}{4}$ @ $11\frac{3}{4}$ c; Colorado steers,  $10\frac{3}{4}$ c; No. 1 Texas steers,  $12\frac{1}{2}$ @ $12\frac{3}{4}$ c; No. 1 native cows, 11c; under 55 lbs.,  $10\frac{1}{2}$ c; branded cows, 10c; native bulls,  $10\frac{1}{2}$ c.

### CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES—

No. 1 buffs, 40 to 60 lbs.,  $9\frac{1}{2}$ c; No. 2,  $8\frac{1}{2}$ c; No. 1 extremes, 25 to 40 lbs.,  $9\frac{1}{2}$ @ $9\frac{3}{4}$ c; branded steers and cows,  $9\frac{3}{4}$ @ $9\frac{1}{4}$ c; heavy cows, 60 lbs. and up,  $9\frac{1}{2}$ @ $9\frac{3}{4}$ c; native bulls, 8c; calfskins, for No. 1,  $11\frac{1}{2}$ c; kips, for No. 1,  $10\frac{1}{2}$ c; deacons, 60@80c; slunks, 25c; horse hides, \$3.50; packer pelts, \$1.10; country pelts, 80@90c; packer lambs, \$1.05.

### BOSTON—

Buff hides,  $9\frac{1}{2}$ c; New England hides,  $9\frac{1}{4}$ c.

### PHILADELPHIA—

Country steers,  $10\frac{1}{2}$ @ $10\frac{3}{4}$ c; country cows,  $9\frac{3}{4}$ @ $9\frac{1}{2}$ c; country bulls,  $8\frac{1}{2}$ @9c.

### NEW YORK—

No. 1 native steers, 60 lbs. and up,  $12\frac{1}{4}$ @ $12\frac{1}{2}$ c; butt-branded steers, 11c; side-branded steers,  $10\frac{1}{2}$ c; city cows,  $10\frac{1}{2}$ c; native bulls,  $10\frac{1}{2}$ @ $10\frac{3}{4}$ c; calfskins (see page 42); horse hides, \$2.00@3.25.

### HIDELETS.

Oscar Scherer, the well known New York tanner, has returned from a six weeks' tour of the West.



The hide and skin business operated by Chas. J. Collman & Co. has changed its title to that of the Pittsburg Hide & Tallow Co.

The tannery of the American Hide & Leather Co., located at Great Bend, N. Y., has been destroyed by fire.

Patrick McGowan, an old-time currier of Woburn, Mass., recently died.

## SPANISH SHEEP AND GOAT-SKINS.

### SHEEPSKINS.

Several kinds of sheep are bred in Spain, but the most valuable, on account of the excellent quality of the skins, are those found in the provinces of Murcia and Catalonia and in the district known as La Mancha, in New Castille; also those in the province of Extremadura, which, however, are esteemed more for their fine wool than for the pelt.

It is a notable fact that the finer the wool the poorer is the skin for tanning purposes.

It is in Extremadura that the celebrated Merino sheep are bred. Merino wool was at one time considered the finest obtainable in Europe, but, like many other natural sources of wealth in Spain, sheep farming has suffered from lack of enterprise and energy.

Spanish sheep are white, excepting those of La Mancha, which are black.

Sheep are classified under the heads of lambs and sheep or ewes. Until the animal is one year old, it is sold as a lamb. The skin of the lamb is used for making gloves and is classified into "firsts" and "seconds," according to the fineness of the grain and the number of defects in the skin.

The skin of the Extremadura sheep is unsuitable for gloves and can only be used for inferior articles.

In Millau and St. Julien, in France, in Yeovil, in England, and also in several parts of Germany, there are large tanneries devoted to the preparation of the skins exported from Murcia, Catalonia, and La Mancha. These tanneries, either directly or through commission firms, send a large proportion of their output to the United States, which is an important market for glove skins.

When the animal is more fully grown, its skin can no longer be used for making gloves, and it is then applied to the manufacture of fancy goods, bookbinding, etc. Sheepskins are prepared in two ways: when tanned with sumac they are used for making cigar cases, pocketbooks, purses, etc., but when required for leggings, aprons used by agricultural laborers, harness or anything that must be subjected to wear and tear, the skins are oak tanned. The former—i. e., those prepared with sumac—are extensively exported from Spain to Germany, whereas the latter find, or used to find, a good market in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

The manner in which the skin is removed

from the carcass is as follows: A small hole is made in one of the hind legs of the animal; a strong pair of bellows is then inserted into this little aperture and air is blown in until the carcass is well swollen. The belly is then slit open from end to end and the skin carefully removed, if necessary with the help of a knife.

The skins are collected by men who devote themselves exclusively to this work. After being exposed to the sun until a slight crust is formed on the flesh side, they are stretched on ropes in the shade until completely dried, and are then ready for export.

### GOATSKINS.

These are produced in large quantities in the vicinity of Badajoz and generally in all the south of Spain. The skin of the very young kid is used only for ladies' fine gloves and is prepared principally at Annonay and Grenoble, in France. These skins also find a market in the United States in a prepared state; but with this sole exception, the entire supply of Spanish kid and goat skins is exported in the raw state to the United States for tanning into fine shoe leather, etc. This trade appears to be in the hands of French commission merchants, and I see no reason why our importers should not have their own buying agents in this country and secure their supplies at a much lower price. I shall be glad to give any firm the names of reliable agents who would execute their buying orders in the same way as is now done for the French middlemen.

The business is done here by direct contracts with the butchers, and also with sundry "collectors." These go around regularly to all the villages and bring the skins to the dealers in the towns.

In order to preserve the skins from damage by moths in summer, dealers use powdered naphthalene, which they sprinkle over them while they are being stacked.

For export, the skins are baled in small presses.

JULIUS G. LAY, Consul-General.

Barcelona, October 26, 1900.

## FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN FRANCE.

Consul Tourgée, of Bordeaux, under date of November 8, 1900, writes that the "foot and mouth disease" prevails to such an extent in the Departments of Charente, Charente-Inérieure, Deux Sèvres, and Landes that the prefect of the Department of Gironde issued on Aug. 22, 1900, a decree (approved by the Ministry Aug. 30) forbidding the introduction of neat cattle, sheep, hogs and goats from said Departments into the Gironde. There is no exportation of these animals from this port to the United States, says the consul, but hides are exported in considerable quantities. Goatskins and dried calfskins go to the United States, especially via Liverpool, London and Antwerp.

## LIVE STOCK EXPORT TRADE OF IRELAND.

The exports of live animals to Great Britain from Ireland during the month of October included 2,515 horses, 119,602 cattle, 78,955 sheep, and 67,098 swine. Compared with the preceding month these totals show increases of 27,545 cattle and 15,294 swine, but decreases of 39,054 sheep and 284 horses. Compared with October of 1899, there are increases of 4,193 cattle and 19,423 sheep, but decreases of 1,231 horses and 711 swine. Dublin was by far the largest port of shipment last month, as it contributed considerably more than one-third of the total number of animals, notwithstanding that 17 other ports had a share in the trade.—London Meat Trades' Journal.

## UNUSED RAILROAD TICKETS.

The ticket redemption bureau in Grand Central Station, New York, is a branch of the New York Central's passenger department, and the business is conducted on the systematic lines that characterize all departments of this company's service. In round numbers 10,000 to 12,000 claims are received annually by mail, and an average of 10,000 claims are annually presented in person, making from 20,000 to 22,000 in all. The range in value is from a few cents to \$200. The amount of money refunded for unused tickets aggregates \$50,000 per annum.

Those who attended the cattle show at the Abattoir in West Philadelphia, Pa., last week saw some of the best beef that ever trod a hoof after the butchering had been done. The cattle, after being dressed, weighed from 2,000 to 3,300 lbs. Among the principal exhibitors were Charles Roesch & Sons, whose magnificent Shorthorns were fed by J. D. Hunter, Paris, Ill., and won the blue ribbon at the Pittsburg show. Next came Chas. Harland, with a bunch of fine black Polled-Angus cattle, which gained premium prizes at Pittsburg, and were fed by A. A. Armstrong, of Carmargo, Ill., and the Hon. Leroy Templeton, of Indianapolis. McCandless & Reining had a splendid lot of Shorthorns, fed by Watson, of Union Center, Ohio, and a bunch of Herefords, fed by George Powell, of Franklin, Ind. These latter were killed by and sold to Ferdinand W. Nofor, of the Terminal Market, and David Hoffer, of 30th and Market streets, Philadelphia.

## PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.—Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, No. 39 Whitehall St., New York City, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1900. Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering Subsistence Supplies in this city for thirty days, commencing Jan. 1, 1901, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., on Dec. 15, 1900. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies, opened December 15, 1900," and addressed to Major D. L. Brainard, C. S., U. S. A.

**BEST...  
CASH...  
PRICES**

\* ARE PAID FOR—  
**COW HIDES, CALFSKINS  
and HORSE HIDES**  
BY THE  
**HIDE DEPARTMENT**  
**American Hide and Leather Company**  
No. 92 CLIFF ST., NEW YORK

# RETAIL DEPARTMENT

## A LESSON IN POULTRY.

The trashy poultry which the shippers to the New York market flooded upon the trade for the Thanksgiving trade and which almost rotted in the windows of butchers at 7c to 10c per pound, because no one cared to buy the stuff, will teach a wholesome lesson to all parties.

The butchers soon learned that such truck is costly at any price. The dealers learned also an expensive lesson before they unloaded at bone rates. By the time shippers have been settled with and have stood the racket for indifferent packing they too will find that such poultry and such packing will not pay and will not be endured again.

What poultry that was not absorbed Thanksgiving week has to be pushed out into trade almost as a gift because no one wishes to imperil his trade with such inferior trash for the table. This is so for the further fact that the great bulk of the stuff is either unfit for cold storage or not worth this extra expense.

The Christmas trade will profit by the butcher's Thanksgiving week experience because he knows by this time that his customer is surfeited with stale and overripe birds and will not repeat the dose on poor frames. It is true that the mild and inclement weather had much to do with aggravating the condition of poultry. Warm weather all over the country also prevented the proper conditioning of turkeys, as this bird does not prosper or improve in mild weather. All in all poultry never was so inferior as it is just now.

## KANSAS CITY APPETITE.

Kansas City's Thanksgiving dinner consisted of the following:

- 20,000 turkeys.
- 12,000 gallons of oysters.
- 6,000 quail.
- 5,000 bushels of potatoes.
- 5,000 chickens.
- 2,500 geese.
- 2,000 ducks.
- 10 carloads of celery.
- 200 barrels of cranberries.

## CANTALOUPE BEEF.

Colorado has her "alfalfa lambs," and now the cattlemen propose to put in a bid for notoriety with "cantaloupe beef." Down in Arkansas valley some stockman experimented upon feeding his cattle the surplus cantaloupe with wonderful results. The cantaloupe is rich in sugar and contains a large per cent. of the carbons as well as the nitrogenous properties; but aside from the fattening properties of the fruit, it is reported that the melons impart a fine flavor to the beef. One of the enthusiastic stockmen of the valley proposes to experiment next year and thinks that with luck he can build up a fine demand for "Colorado cantaloupe beef," for so he proposes to label it when it goes to market. He will try it on the epicures of Chicago and New York, and if they like it no restaurant in the country will be considered up to date without cantaloupe beef on the bill of fare.—Denver Stockman.

## PROVISION MEN AS JURORS.

Among the list of selected jurors for the 1900-1901 panels are the following:

### Provision, Poultry, etc., Dealers.

Frederick B. Castator, provisions, 32 Wolcott St., etc.  
Edward Cole, provisions, 21 Spring St.  
Henry Finck, delicatessen, 203 Ralph St.  
Samuel L. Finley, pork packing, 35 Degraw St.  
Andrew P. Frus, provisions, 855 Glenmore Ave.  
James M. Goss, poultry, 251 Washington Market.  
Edward F. Grismer, provisions, 173 Park Ave., etc.  
Jacob Halperin, delicatessen, 368 Hudson Ave.  
David G. Hedge, provisions, 264 Mott St., etc.  
Joseph F. Keenan, provisions, Myrtle Ave., etc.  
William H. Keenan, provisions, 211 Myrtle Ave.  
Max Keller, poultry, 125 Waverly Ave.  
Arthur S. Lewis, provisions, 248 Fulton St., etc.  
Richard M. Liptrett, provisions, 180-182 Broadway, etc.  
Charles Majer, delicatessen, 142 Nostrand Ave.  
Stewart McDougall, poultry, Forty-third St., etc.  
James F. McKeon, provisions, 325 Pulaski St., etc.  
Gustave Nystrom, delicatessen, 486 Atlantic Ave., etc.  
Henry Nieland, Jr., provisions, 911 Chauncey St., etc.  
Joseph L. Plant, provisions, 24 Ralph St.  
Emanuel Rothschild, cattle, 2385 Pacific St.  
Christian H. Sagemann, provisions, 7 Wallabout Market, etc.  
Adam Scherer, delicatessen, 91 Eagle St.  
Joseph Schilling, delicatessen, 603 Fulton St.  
Abraham Snedecor, poultry, 145 West St., etc.  
August Van Iderstine, hides and tallow, 272 Hudson Ave., etc.  
Thomas F. Wheeler, cattle dealer, 603 Bergen St., etc.  
Artenus D. Wilson, provisions, 1100 DeKalb Ave.

The law committee has recommended the following meat and provision tradesmen to be the Grand Jurors for Kings County for the 1900-1901 term:

Fred Bertsch, 640 Sixth Ave.  
Henry Engel, 1331 Bedford Ave.  
Emil Fernbach, 204 Irving Ave.  
Henry Gluesing, 82 Prospect Ave.  
George H. Goodhart, 86th St., between 18th and 19th Sts.  
John R. Henning, 233 Sunnyside Ave.  
Leopold Hertzog, 11 Central Place.  
Henry Keller, 188 Hudson Ave.  
Samuel Klein, 223 Clermont Ave.  
Edward Lind, 100 Bond St.  
John Nevins, 64 Freeman St.  
Charles A. Packard, Jr., 270 Bridge St.  
John P. Pfeuffer, 402 Evergreen Ave.  
Joseph Ruh, 894 Bushwick Ave.  
Jacob Selig, 798 Quincy St.  
John S. Sharpe, 66 Halsey St.  
Chas. Tischner, 978 Lafayette Ave.  
David Tobias, 218 High St.  
Heide George Vonder, 567 Jefferson Ave.  
Edgar W. Young, 385 Atlantic Ave.

### Poultry and Poultry Dealers, etc.

James M. Goss, poultry, 130 Fleet St.  
David G. Hedge, provisions, 122 Schaeffer St.  
Joseph L. Peant, provisions, 24 Ralph Ave.  
Kilburn Powers, wholesale fish, 154 Sixth Ave.  
Harry A. Trimm, fish, 27 Polhemus Place.  
Albert N. Wanzer, fish, 1207 Broadway.

## A BUTCHER, A NEWSPAPER MAN.

Mr. Leon Alexandre, the well known butcher, is now connected with the business department of The National Provisioner in a traveling capacity. His engagement with this paper dates from the end of last July. We make this statement because we believe that it will give pleasure and gratification to the hundreds of Mr. Alexandre's personal friends and acquaintances upon whom he has not as yet been able to call.

## Boric Acid a Perfect Fish Preserver.

A correspondent sends in the following in regard to the U. S. Fish Commission's tests for a proper preservative of fish:

The difficulty of keeping their merchandise fresh is a cause of great trouble and loss to fish dealers and shippers. Ice is only partly satisfactory, inasmuch as its use has a tendency to deprive the fish of flavor and firmness, while the moisture from its melting hastens decay. Hence it has been the desire of the United States Fish Commission to devise some other method by which fish may be preserved and recently experiments with this end in view have been conducted at Wood's Hole.

Bluefish, weakfish and bonito were used for the purpose. In the first experiment twenty-four weakfish were taken alive from the nets, carefully dressed and washed with a one per cent. solution of salicylic acid in sea water. Notwithstanding the well known preservative quality of salicylic acid, this trial was a total failure. So likewise was the next experiment, which was made with a five per cent. solution of formaldehyde. But very different and entirely successful results were obtained by the use of boric acid.

Twenty-four weakfish, freshly killed and dressed, were washed with a three per cent. solution of boric acid in sea water. Twenty-four hours later they looked as if they had just come out of the sea, the flesh being hard and firm and the eyes clear, though no ice had been used. It was not hot weather, and other weakfish, killed and dressed at the same time with these but not treated with boric acid, were in advanced stages of putrefaction. One of those preserved with boric acid was cooked and eaten and found to be excellent.

This promises to be a most important discovery. The fish thus treated are in no sense "embalmed," but after the removal of the viscera, the inside of each is simply washed with a sponge that has been dipped in the solution. This must be done immediately after the capture of the fish. If the latter are thrown about, left for a while before being dressed, and then put in barrels, the preservative process will not work satisfactorily.

The conclusion drawn is that the boric acid solution retards decay in its first stages, being so effective even in hot summer weather that there is time to get the fish to market, where it may be iced and kept fresh for a long time. The acid is not used as a preservative in the ordinary sense, but as an agent of cleanliness. As each fish is merely sponged over, the amount of fluid that remains on it is very small. Its employment can have no injurious effect on the consumer. One important point in its favor is that it prevents the formation of ptomaines, which are sometimes so dangerous.

## A. LESTER HEYER

### CURER, SMOKER AND PACKER

High Grade Hog and Beef Products, Mild Cured Ox Tongues, Breakfast Bacon, Hams, Etc.

### LARD REFINER

316 and 320 East 39th St., NEW YORK CITY

....NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER HOUSE



## GREATER NEW YORK ITEMS

\*\* F. Joseph, vice-president of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., is now in the West. He will take in the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago.

\*\* Col. Tom Moore, of the Kingan Provision Co., Manhattan Market, returned from the Ozarks the end of last week. He's jogging old Nick's memory while incidentally putting down bores for zinc on his valuable farm out there about Joplin, in Old Missouri.

\*\* Mr. Thomas, of Halsted & Co., returned this week from the West.

\*\* Abe Grunbach, brother of the hustling Ike, who is manager of Nelson Morris & Co.'s Manhattan market box, is temporarily selling small stock at that branch. Abe started Monday and is pushing things.

\*\* Joe Wormser, the widely known manager of Nelson Morris & Co.'s Westchester box, will celebrate his happy engagement on Sunday at 70 East 108th street. Mr. Wormser is very popular and there will be a very enjoyable event at the above address to-morrow evening.

\*\* The Loeb boys are again selling stuff. One is with Moe Frank at his abattoir, Forty-fifth street and First avenue. The other began with Nelson Morris & Co. at 23 Tenth avenue.

\*\* Two boy burglars climbed through the transom of Geo. Gutrel's meat market at 245 Newark avenue, Jersey City, and got \$17. They were taken in.

\*\* Wallabout meat dealers say that meat is down this week; low down, not up. So be it.

\*\* Henry Bartel, the butcher at 181 Franklin street, didn't know that the Thanksgiving turkey he sold Mrs. Mary Lemon, of 53 Java street, Greenpoint, had a \$100 diamond in its craw when he handed it over or he would have thrown a fit, at the price the bird went. He has a bad feeling in his "innerds" yet about it.

\*\* Ask the Wallabout market commission merchants about the "fine" poultry sent them for sale and listen to their language. It is furious.

\*\* Charles Goldstein and Hyman Hoptmann, two butchers of 46 Essex street, were before Coroner Zucca Friday of last week charged with cracking the skull of one Joseph Foss, of 46 Hester street.

\*\* Fred Steelen's butcher shop at 136 Bridge street, Brooklyn, was robbed of four fine turkeys Thanksgiving eve. Dominick Baroneo and the turkeys were found in each other's company. Usual result.

\*\* Two wayward lads dragging a bag of ten turkeys down West Sixteenth street at 2 a. m. on Wednesday of last week met a policeman. James Eagan's meat market at 230 West Sixteenth street, had been pried open. Magistrate Meade wove the little romance into \$1,000 bail bonds. The turkeys were valued by Mr. Eagan at \$75. The thieves are looking away ahead at the light of freedom.

\*\* Business at the Central Stock Yards of Jersey City is brisk. One concern kills 8,000 sheep per week, while another is creeping up higher every week.

\*\* C. E. Rector, the fashionable Broadway restaurateur, was "had up" for violating the State's protective game laws.

\*\* Louis Miller, the butcher, at 199 Elm street, Long Island City, has filed his "voluntary." Liabilities, \$7,640; assets nearly \$8,000.

\*\* John E. Sharkey, the Washington market butcher at Charles Wissman's 224 stall, got married last week. The market boys got on to it and "rang him up," a forty-year-old custom of the market. The "ring up" consists

in stringing a fellow, sometimes on his own hooks. It is a sort of matrimonial hazing of a friendly sort.

\*\* Max Bohm, Joe Beck's bookkeeper, and soon-to-be partner, at Washington market—stalls 63-67—has married Miss Bertie Beck. The couple are away on their bridal tour. The famous old market is getting ready to receive the groom upon his return. McKeever's is the wind-up.

\*\* Peter Markest, 36 years old, the Broadway (Brooklyn) oyster dealer, is dead. He ended the game with carbolic acid.

\*\* Sol. Haas surprised his trade with an unusually fine display of Thanksgiving poultry at his Thirty-sixth street and Second avenue market. Mr. Haas always has a fine lot of stuff, but this time he went one better, even for him.

\*\* Louis Frank, of Eighth avenue, is a gentleman well known to the trade as cutting the best beef he could buy, but the compliments from his customers recently have almost turned his brain. The beef is of so superior a quality, so richly flavored and so juicy and tender, even more so than before. The reason for this he discovered was that he has been buying some of those thirty-nine prime carcasses recently killed by the United Dressed Beef Company. That is explanation enough for anybody who saw those superb cattle and knows what beef is. When asked how he managed to get a chance at those cattle he blushed and coyly said, "They trust me." That's right, Louis, "explanation yourself" and tell why they trust you.

\*\* B. Meier, of 2189 Third avenue, has one of the most complete lines of delicatessen to be found in the country. There is nothing in this line that he does not carry in particular. He has a specialty of a tongue paste and melt wurst which no other house in the city carries. These two particular delicacies are so fine that once eaten they are never forgotten and assuredly Mr. Meier carries the secret of how they are made closely locked in his own bosom. His goose livers and smoked goose breasts are dreams of bliss and known all over the country for their excellence.

\*\* Theodore Bingenheimer, of 339 West Seventeenth street, has the handsomest elk's head to be found in New York mounted in his store, in consequence of which he has named his store the "Elk Market." It is six feet high from the tip of its nose to the top of its spreading antlers and Mr. Bingenheimer, who is a hunter of some note, has declared there is not a finer one in the country. He has repeatedly refused sums of money ranging from \$10 to \$250 for his

treasure and declares it is not for sale at any price.

\*\* Chas. V. Daly, the Adonis of the East Side, positively refuses to serve any black venus, whether she buys one or ten dollars worth. Why is this thus Charley? "Explanation" yourself.

\*\* Sam Nagle, of New York, Jersey City, Hoboken and Newark, is a gentleman too well known in the trade to need an introduction, but his son, Michael H. Nagle, who is his father's right hand man may not be so well known. Mr. Nagle, Jr., is a young man of remarkable executive ability. He started in when only 16 years old and his ten years of experience have taught him more than many men twice his age. He is considered a cracker-jack salesman and as good a judge of beef and small stock as anybody in the business. That is saying a good deal when we consider what experts there are in the trade. Mr. Sam Nagle is indeed fortunate to have so bright a son, who combines hard and earnest work with his perfect knowledge of the business in which he is engaged. Mr. Sam and Mike Nagle have our heartiest good wishes for their future welfare.

\*\* Walter Wheeler, of West Washington Market, had a big drawing card at his place of business last week in the shape of a big black bear which was shot at Waterville, Pa. It was the finest bear that has been seen in New York for many a day, weighing 260 pounds, and butchers from all over the city were much interested in this unusually fine specimen. It drew like a circus.

\*\* The Board of Health meat inspectors, New York, for the two weeks ending Wednesday, Dec. 5, condemned the following quantities of meats: Beef, 17,215 lbs.; veal, 4,177 lbs.; mutton, 3,500 lbs.; pork, 10,465 lbs.; poultry, 37,500 lbs.; game, 2,200 lbs.

### A Vision in Lace.

Mr. Blackman, of Armour & Co.'s general staff, and Mrs. Blackman, were at the S. & S. ball last night. Mrs. Blackman, who is a fashionable costumier, wore a handsome gown which was enriched with lace alone to the value of \$150. The bride looked superbly costumed and engaging. The handsome groom at her side showed his evident pride in his face and no one could blame him. The young couple attracted much attention.

### Two Balls Last Night.

As we went to press the big ball of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger E. M. B. A. was in progress at the Lenox Lyceum, Madison avenue and 59th street. The crowd was pouring in, and the vaudeville part of the programme started as we closed the forms. A big time is being had.

The annual ball of the West Washington Market Association was also in progress, and our ample staff was covering both events.



# \$1,000.00 in Gold

will be paid if Freeze-Em is not the best preservative for

## PORK SAUSAGE AND CHOPPED BEEF

Freeze-Em keeps Pork Sausage in any climate as fresh as if the meat were frozen. Send for FREE SAMPLE.

We wish to caution customers when buying from jobbers to Beware of fraudulent imitations.

## B. HELLER & CO., Chemists

249 S. Jefferson St., CHICAGO, U. S. A.

**ENJOYABLE ENGAGEMENT PARTY.**

The engagement of State "Bob" Veal Inspector J. M. Van Gelderen's pretty daughter Hannah took place on Sunday evening last, as announced in The National Provisioner of last week, at the Van Gelderen residence, No. 22 East 114th street.

The young couple were the recipients of many costly gifts and the affair throughout was one not soon to be forgotten, both for the whole-souled liberality of the host and hostess and the fine culinary and musical arrangements of the evening's programme. The following is a partial list of the guests:

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Lamkay and their charming daughters, Beatrice and Gertrude; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. William Sam, Master Milton Sam and sister Deborah, Mr. and Mrs. Israel Rosenthal, Mr. and Mrs. Meyer Sam, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Levy, Mr. and Mrs. Max Levy, Messrs. David and Louis Davis, the Misses Hilda and Hannah Davis, Emil Weiler and sisters, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Isaacs, Mr. and Mrs. S. Rosenthal, Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Levy, Mr. and Mrs. Reinhardt, Mr. and Mrs. Lochman, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Meirowitz, Mr. Louis Lamkay and many others. A very fine entertainment was arranged by the beaming host and the following is a list of the talent: Mr. Louis Davis, dialect recitations; Mr. Michael Van Gelderen sang an anti-bob veal song entitled "Lamb, Lamb, Lamb"; then another young Van Gelderen named David sang "The Holy City" in a clear tenor voice; Miss Gertrude Lamkay favored with a few songs and did a cake walk as an encore; Miss Leonore Lamkay sang like a nightingale; Mr. Sol Goldfish recited in an able manner, and Mr. Harry Matz's Western Guitar and Zither Club kept the air filled with music. Mr. Jack Isaacs, a retired sculptor in beef, who is now rolling in luxury as Mayor of Rockaway Beach, told a real funny story between each selection on the programme, and Mr. S. Rosenthal sang an original song, entitled: "There'll Be No Bob-Veal at Hannah's Wedding."

**A Useful Xmas Gift.**

The question of holiday gifts is now uppermost in our minds. Deciding upon a suitable Christmas remembrance is not always an easy matter. With ornamentation for the home may well be combined utility of the article to be presented. There could not be a more serviceable and appreciated gift to the thrifty housewife than a nice sewing machine. There are a number of excellent grades of machines on the market. There are none better than the Standard Grand. There is possibly none so good. The Standard Grand is as silent as the tick of a watch and it is exceptionally rapid. It has the new fast system—the rapid rotary two-in-one. It is practically two machines in one. It makes either the lock or the chain stitch. No one has ever used the Standard machine without appreciating the rotary system.

Because this machine is designed for heavy as well as light tailoring it recommends itself especially to those who manufacture butchers' caps, frocks, aprons or other market and packinghouse garments. The manufacture of such uniforms is quite an industry by itself. Mrs. Leon David, up at 2193 Third avenue, New York, is an artist in this line of manufacturing butchers' garments. So is Joseph Weil, up at the southwest corner of Eighty-fifth street and Second avenue, New York City. And there are others who would find a Standard Grand sewing machine a mighty handy thing to have around the house. The butcher, the baker or the candlestick maker can make his frau happy by presenting her with a sewing machine at the glad Yuletide.

Mr. Charles W. Kattell, a sewing machine expert, is the general agent of the Standard Sewing Machine Co., with offices and store-rooms at 3 West Fourteenth street, New

York. Just drop in and have a good sewing machine talk with him.

Now we've helped you solve the Xmas present question in a sensible way. If you ask: "What shall I give my wife, or mother, or sister, for a Christmas present?" Go and get a light running, handsome, noiseless Standard Grand machine. It will always be appreciated.

There are a thousand and one ways for its use that come up every day. The baby has torn its frock. The little dress needs mending. The sewing machine saves time and labor and sore backs and doctor's bills. It will save your wife buying cheaply made trash at the department store and pay for itself many times over in two years' use. Get one and try it.

**A Battle of Giants.**

BY LEON ALEXANDRE.

Last Friday night at the Grand Central Palace, 44th street and Lexington avenue, there was one of the grandest tests of human endurance seen for many years between John Piening, the well-known and ever-popular butcher boy wrestler, and Paul Pons, the gigantic Frenchman. Mr. Piening weighed about 170 lbs. His opponent weighed over 260 lbs., and stood 6 feet 5 inches in his bare feet. Such a contest was never seen before in the arena, and with it all John gave his over-grown opponent the worst case of "rough house" he ever went against with almost 90 lbs. in the Frenchman's favor and almost a foot and a half in height. It took the Frenchman a half hour of the hardest kind of tussling to lay John low. His tremendous weight alone did it, as John was far and away the more skilful of the two, but the Frenchman simply crushed him with his overpowering weight. After it was all over the house rang and rang again with applause for the wonderful skill and courage shown by the butcher boy, who, although defeated, was raised higher than ever in the estimation of the public. It is not often that a loser carries off the glory and the honors, but in this case he did, and it was well deserved.

**A Warning to All Butchers.**

The following letter, which came too late for our last issue, explains itself:

"My place of business at 1683 Madison avenue (New York), was entered by burglars on Wednesday night (Nov. 28) after business hours. One of my employees, Samuel Levy, had secured several of the best turkeys which the market produced to be placed in the window for show closing up time. He had them all decorated; placed them in the window for show and closed up for the day. But next morning, by opening our store, we found to our surprise that thieves had entered by the way over the door through that fanlight and completely stole those elegant turkeys. That fanlight was only open about four inches. They reached through that opening, unsecuring that little knob which is attached to it and forced the way in and vanished.

"I hereby warn all butchers that have not iron bars in front of their fanlights to put them on. Respectfully,

"LOUIS LOWENSTEIN."

**AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.**

The butchers of Defiance, Ohio, formed themselves into an early closing association last week. They shut up evenings—except Saturday—at 7.30 p. m., from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1 of 1901; keeping closed on Sundays. The members of this compact are:

A. Stoll, F. Reinke, A. B. Davis, L. H. Louys, M. B. Gorman, Peter Shortgen, Graper & Graper, M. J. Daoust, A. Tuttle & Son, J. F. Singer, Wm. Martin, James Tittle, E. L. Whetstone, F. Werthmiller, E. & C. Young, J. M. Bowen, J. H. Baker, W. H. Tuttle.

Some of the butchers and grocers of Chester, Pa., have formed themselves into an association and elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President, C. G. Neal; vice-president, Wilmer Raah; secretary, Mr. Dunn; treasurer, William Casey.

**THE VEAL & MUTTON BALL.**

If you didn't go to the Veal & Mutton Ball last Friday night at the Teutonia Assembly rooms, Sixteenth street and Third avenue, you must feel mighty mean about it when your ears began to buzz with the tale of it which your friends who were there have been telling you all the week.

The band "struck up" and the fun began shortly after 9 p. m., and it just whirled right along with a merriness which showed how happy all the guests felt, and there were hundreds present. The night was a most pleasant one and "not a wave of trouble rolled across" the peaceful breasts of those innocent revelers. Well, it's all over and every party to that ball last Friday night is happy. Those who engineered it are to be congratulated upon its success. We know because The National Provisioner was an honored guest and was there.

Prominent among the numerous guests were: Ben Kann and wife, Capt. Goldberg, M. Sanders and Miss Mayer, L. Herzog and wife, H. Raabe and wife, Abe Frank, Mrs. Frank, Miss Millie Frank and Ferd. Frank (one of the "Indians"). A. J. Folger and wife, Fred Folger and sister (representing also J. J. Folger, who was ill that night), Mr. and Mrs. V. Imhof (V. & M. Co.), W. J. McNally and Miss McNally, I. Kann with Miss Stapf, Miss Stanton, Dr. Murphy, Morris Meyer (U. D. B. Co.), Mrs. Klenfelder, Mrs. Dowd, Mr. and Mrs. I. Fauerbach, the band Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Orphan Asylum, L. Block and wife (S. & S. Co.), Simon Wetzler, L. Meyers (S. & S. Co.), Ferd. Frank, Peter Madsen, Fred. Hummel, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Worms and Son (V. & M. Co.), L. J. Stroh, Miss D. Harrison, Miss Wetzler, A. L. Samuels (S. & S. Co.), A. Bloch (Secretary S. & S. Co. E. M. B. A.), the "four Indians" as four jolly nice boys of four nice families are playfully called, and hundreds of others whose names are omitted because of the crowded state of our columns.

Regrets were heard all over the hall and throughout the evening at the absence of genial host, Nathan Kann, who was, unfortunately, confined to his home through indisposition.

The grand march was postponed until about 10.30 to allow of the arrival of the large number of guests who had gone, first, to the Grand Central Palace to see the great wrestling match between John Piening, the "Butcher Boy," and Paul Pons, the Graeco-Roman champion wrestler of France. When the grand march did begin the long winding column of humanity showed that the goodly sized crowd had been materially augmented by the arrivals from the wrestling match.

The following are the popular officers of the New York Veal & Mutton Employees' Association:

Ben Kann, President; George Helbig, Vice-President; Edward Murray, Treasurer; Frank Marion, Financial Secretary; Frank Leger, Recording Secretary; John Fischer, Sergeant-at Arms.

The music was rendered by the well known Nathan orchestra, which was led by Prof. Joseph Nathan himself.

The following committees and gentlemen, by their untiring efforts, successfully pulled off this pleasant event:

Floor manager: Max Pfeiffer. Assistant floor manager: William C. Steele. Floor committee: Edward Ellingsworth, chairman; W. McNally, John Haug, Thomas Brady, A. Wunderlich, H. Raabe. Reception committee: John Hopkins, chairman; James Feddersen, V. Imhof, James McLaughlin, James Ahearn. Arrangement Committee: James Degnan, chairman; William Marion, Edward Supple, Con Holland.

Along towards the early hours of the morning the sound of music and the light trip of the toe still crept out of Teutonia Assembly Rooms, showing that the guests were not yet weary of the night's pleasures, and were still enjoying the pleasant event which had been arranged for them.



## LOCAL AND PERSONAL

**\*\*Azel Burke**, because of ill health, has discontinued his Richmond Terrace market, Mariners' Harbor, New York.

**\*\* Henry P. Dennen**, the well known meat and provision dealer of Gloucester, Mass., has moved his place of business from the Mason House to better quarters.

**\*\* W. K. Smith**, Armour's district manager at Trinidad, Col., was swinging around Albuquerque, N. M., last week.

**\*\* George Nielo**, Armour & Co.'s factotum at Omaha, was in Chicago last week.

**\*\* Three pigs** nearly killed Amos Stevens, of the Bopet Mountain road, out from Williamsport, Pa., last Saturday. They were demons.

**\*\* Charles Wright**, a manager of the Keene Beef Company at Keene, N. H., is attending the Chicago Live Stock Exposition.

**\*\* Edward D. Wilson**, the butcher at Downsville, N. Y., is in the hands of Referee Gunnison in bankruptcy.

**\*\* Fritz Neuschaefer** is now in the meat and provision business at Waban, Mass.

**\*\* West Chester, Pa.**, has a butcher who has sold 7,000 pounds of sausage and scrapple this season.

**\*\* Baltimore** is getting after the dyers of frankfurter sausage meat. Some owned up and paid the \$10 rather than fight with a \$500 fine looming.

**\*\* James Rice**, the Ithaca, N. Y., meat man, went up to Buffalo to purchase a carload of beef.

**\*\* A. F. Davies** is the new traffic manager of Armour & Co., at Kansas City. He's a soon one.

**\*\* Joseph Scott**, the Bellona, N. Y., butcher, has now gone into the hog skinning business.

**\*\* Judson Snyder**, the Flushing, N. Y., butcher, says, "I'm willing to close on Sunday if the others will."

**Burglars raided** Arthur Purchase's "Vendome" market at Asbury Park, N. J.; loot, \$23 in meat.

**\*\* The Mt. Joy, Pa.**, Council decreed and ordered the removal of all slaughterhouses and hog pens from the town's limits.

**\*\* The city of Harrisburg, Pa.**, has made up its official mind to sue the non-paying butchers of that city for their licenses. Some are in for it.

**\*\* A Camden butcher**, clothed in a long white apron, paced up and down before a row of houses in the aristocratic part of Cooper street recently, determined to collect a bill. When last seen he was still pacing.

## A Butcher Who Succeeds.

**E. F. Hopton**, of Binghamton, N. Y., is a remarkably successful man in the meat and provision market line. He took over a popular and high-class business March 1, 1898—about two and one-half years ago. Since then he has held it up and pushed it ahead to fully 50 per cent more. Mr. Hopton is modest at all times. This is how he said it was done:

"We attribute our success to several reasons. Our meat cutters are the most skilful and are attentive to our numerous patrons. Each department is in charge of a specialist, who thoroughly understands his business. Our employees are at all times ready to assist purchasers with suggestions which help them in economizing.

"We have a wide reputation for the skilful manner in which we put up our orders and the great merit of our specialties is recognized in many places. Prominent among the specialties is our home-made sausage."

Mr. Hopton is an honest magnet and a brainy, educated gentleman, who would adorn any sphere of life and lift it.

## MORTGAGES, BILLS OF SALE AND BUSINESS RECORD

## Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been recorded.

## BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

## Mortgages.

|                                            |      |
|--------------------------------------------|------|
| Nierenberg, S., 153 Norfolk; to H. Brand   | \$25 |
| Schachter, M., 148 Suffolk; to W. L. Weber | 100  |
| Weil, Geo., 612 2d ave.; to G. Schaefer    | 200  |

## Bills of Sale.

|                                       |     |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| Kann, Max, 401 E. 82d; to I. Nachmann | 200 |
| Nachmann I., 401 E. 82d; to M. Kann   | 200 |

## BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

## Mortgages.

|                                                     |       |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Cassello, J., Richardson & Lorimer; to T. Hamburger | 240   |
| Heim, J. N., 500 Hicks; to L. T. Heim               | 1,000 |
| Morrison, D. A., 159 Graham ave.; to Wolff Bros.    | 275   |
| Paulsen, H. J., 112 Utica ave.; to P. R. Schumacher | 500   |

## Bills of Sale.

|                                              |      |
|----------------------------------------------|------|
| Bosch, A., 518 Grand; to A. Robinson         | nom. |
| Heim, L. T., 550 Hicks; to J. N. Heim        | nom. |
| Kramer, J., 389 Central avenue; to G. Kramer | nom. |

## Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been recorded.

## BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

## Mortgages.

|                                                       |       |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Cutter, S., 164 E. 106th; to S. Gordon                | \$400 |
| Katz, A., 962 6th ave.; to I. & L. Eutein             | 3,200 |
| Rode, A. C., 3d ave.; to Anna C. Rode                 | 300   |
| Seeiber, M., 58 Rutgers; to S. Brodsky                | 100   |
| Silverberg, L., 1650 Park ave.; to M. S. Lange        | 125   |
| Terhune, G., 1323 Park ave.; to C. H. Henck           | 50    |
| Brecker, L., 137 Delancey; to H. Rubin                | 60    |
| Baum Bros., 218 E. Broadway; to Goldberg & Bradsky    | 720   |
| Charnovsky & Rubenstein, 63 Stanton; to M. Schwartz   | 125   |
| Davidson, H., 303 7th ave.; to S. Levin               | 170   |
| Fisher & Meyer, 98 Barclay; to H. G. Fogg             | 1,800 |
| Kahers, F. C., Jr., 7 Pine; to Cosmopolitan Range Co. | 310   |
| Kister & Berson, 317 E. 112th; to M. Levin            | 75    |
| Langer, Jacob, 63 2d ave.; to B. Porger               | 300   |
| Levinson, B., 2087 2d ave.; to B. Smusch              | 68    |
| Rausching, Rich., 2235 8th ave.; to F. Kruger         | 125   |
| Weintraub, Max, 673 3d ave.; to Goldberg & Holzman    | 650   |

## Bills of Sale.

|                                                            |     |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Benardo & Carranco, 245 Elizabeth; to C. & C. Calderonello | 545 |
| Beckmann, H. C., 611 Columbus ave.; to H. C. Tasse         | 1   |
| Gordon, Sam, 223 E. 75th; to A. Joelsson                   | 200 |
| Goldberg & Holzman, 673 3d ave.; to M. Weintraub           | 800 |
| Kumpa, L., 445 W. 25th; to R. A. Bailey                    | 50  |
| Wollman, Anna, 1548 Madison ave.; to B. Alper              | 500 |

## BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

## Mortgages.

|                                              |     |
|----------------------------------------------|-----|
| Doscher, J., 693 DeKalb ave.; to Seeman Bros | 208 |
|----------------------------------------------|-----|

## Bills of Sale.

|                                            |     |
|--------------------------------------------|-----|
| Meyer, R. H., 66 Park ave.; to F. Allhusen | 200 |
|--------------------------------------------|-----|

Thomas J. and Edward J. Duan have purchased A. C. Thomas' Brighton Market at 408-410 North James street, Rome, N. Y.

## BUSINESS RECORD.

ARKANSAS.—Wright & Phillips, Bentonville; meats; sold out.

CONNECTICUT.—Daniel W. Breen, Hartford; meats; sold out.—I. Raiche & Co., Rockville; provisions, etc.; dissolved; style unchanged.—Jas. Dorns, Bridgeport; meat, et al.; attached \$400.

IDAHO.—Ellis & Maydole, Salmon City; meats; dissolved.

ILLINOIS.—Ida Hoerr, Chicago; meats, etc.; sold out.—Jas. M. Kenrick, Shawneetown; butcher; succeeded by Geo. Rubuhacker.—John Way, Virginia; restaurant; chattel mortgage, \$341.

INDIANA.—Duncan & Finley, Greentown; retail meats; succeeded by F. F. Jones.—Tompson & Pitman, meats, etc.; F. Pitman succeeds.—Wm. Horn, Lafayette; meat; the Wm. Horn & Sons succeed.—John Westcott, Richmond Hotel; sold out.

KANSAS.—J. N. Waer, Frederick; meats, etc.; chattel mortgage, \$150.—J. W. Hancock, Parsons; meats; chattel mortgage, \$105.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Hyde-Wheeler Co. (Inc.), Boston; wholesale provisions; J. Henry Wheeler dead.—T. H. Wheeler & Co., Boston; provisions; J. H. Wheeler dead.—F. M. Crosby & Co., Boston; restaurant; F. M. Crosby individually chattel mortgage, \$5,000.

MICHIGAN.—J. M. & R. L. Bliss, of Niles; meats, etc.; chattel mortgage, \$200, discharged.

NEBRASKA.—Reel & Slack, Schuyler; meats; dissolved and out of business.—Wm. Reschke, South Omaha; meats; Thiem Bros. succeed.

OHIO.—O. G. Mathias, Leipsic; meats; damaged by fire.—Mrs. Bertha Albrecht, Toledo; meats; damaged by fire.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Frank Schatz, Meadville; meats; burned out; insured.

VERMONT.—Geo. Kimball, Bethel; provisions; chattel mortgage, \$500.

## New Shops.

Wm. Dallas has opened a new meat market at Barnesville, Ohio.

T. M. Fox has just opened his new market in the B. Tomasi block, Barre, Vt.

A. R. Ketchen is the proprietor of the new meat and fish market at Dickinson and Johnson streets, Springfield, Mass.

R. Bycraft has opened his new market and provision store at Ashtabula, Ohio.

Walter Martin has his new meat market open in the Elsworth Building, Red Hook, N. Y.

H. Mousette will soon open a meat market in the Prevo Building, South Hadley Falls, Mass.

Wallace Cheney has opened a market of his own at Lee, Mass.

Ramsdell & Ayer is the new meat market firm at Lincoln, Me.

William Cheny has moved into his new meat market in Fultonham, Ohio.

## Business Changes.

Howard N. Foote has purchased Titcomb & Goodridge's market on Wingate street, Haverhill, Mass.

F. W. Jims and G. H. Bernal have taken over the meat market of T. S. Stonebreaker, at Keokuk, Iowa.

Mr. Roy has discontinued his market in the Yost Block, Redwood, N. Y., and opened another.

Hiram D. Sillemann and A. J. Sutherland constitute the meat firm which succeeded Chas. G. Dostater in the Foley Block, Herkimer, N. Y.

W. J. McCormick now owns a half interest in Frank Turnier's meat market on North Main street, Herkimer, N. Y.

## CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW

WESTERN OFFICE OF  
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.  
Room 424 RIALTO BUILDING.

## STOCKYARDS RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

## Live Stock.

## Receipts.

|                        | Cattle. | O'v's. | Hogs.  | Sheep. |
|------------------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| Thursday, Nov. 29..... | 4,731   | 130    | 23,181 | 6,532  |
| Friday, Nov. 30.....   | 3,648   | 142    | 26,906 | 3,904  |
| Saturday, Dec. 1.....  | 588     | 17     | 20,613 | 877    |
| Monday, Dec. 3.....    | 17,041  | 363    | 41,729 | 15,292 |
| Tuesday, Dec. 4.....   | 5,196   | 627    | 34,080 | 15,658 |
| Wednesday, Dec. 5..... | 15,000  | 350    | 31,000 | 18,000 |
| Thursday, Dec. 6.....  | .....   | .....  | .....  | .....  |

## Shipments.

|                        | Cattle. | O'v's. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|------------------------|---------|--------|-------|--------|
| Thursday, Nov. 29..... | 4,714   | 137    | 2,999 | 3,543  |
| Friday, Nov. 30.....   | 3,256   | 37     | 3,252 | 444    |
| Saturday, Dec. 1.....  | 868     | 67     | 2,578 | 160    |
| Monday, Dec. 3.....    | 3,616   | 26     | 5,290 | 1,149  |
| Tuesday, Dec. 4.....   | 1,379   | 97     | 3,251 | 680    |
| Wednesday, Dec. 5..... | 4,000   | 90     | 5,000 | 1,500  |
| Thursday, Dec. 6.....  | .....   | .....  | ..... | .....  |

## Range of Cattle Values.

|                                                 |        |        |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Christmas heaves, 1,200 to 1,600 lbs. ....      | \$5.85 | a 6.50 |
| Choice to fat steers, 1,300 to 1,600 lbs. ....  | 5.40   | a 5.75 |
| Fair to good shipping steers. ....              | 4.90   | a 5.35 |
| Plain grades, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs. ....          | 4.35   | a 4.80 |
| Com. to rough, 1,100 to 1,150 lbs. ....         | 4.00   | a 4.40 |
| Fair to good feeders, 800 to 1,150 lbs. ....    | 3.30   | a 4.35 |
| Plain to good stockers. ....                    | 2.00   | a 3.25 |
| Bulls, poor to fancy. ....                      | 2.10   | a 4.35 |
| Best fat cows and choice heifers. ....          | 3.70   | a 4.65 |
| Good to choice fat cows. ....                   | 3.15   | a 3.90 |
| Good canning and cutting cows. ....             | 2.50   | a 3.10 |
| Common to fair canning cows. ....               | 1.60   | a 2.45 |
| Good to fancy veal calves. ....                 | 4.50   | a 5.25 |
| Stock calves, common to fancy. ....             | 2.00   | a 4.50 |
| Fat grass and fed Texas steers. ....            | 4.10   | a 4.90 |
| Light Texas cows, bulls, and grass steers. .... | 2.65   | a 4.00 |
| Western range steers. ....                      | .....  | a 5.00 |
| Fed Western steers. ....                        | 4.20   | a 5.60 |

## Range of Hog Values.

|                                              |            |            |
|----------------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Choice to fancy strong-weight shipping. .... | \$4.77 1/2 | a 4.87 1/2 |
| Rough to good heavy packing. ....            | 4.50       | a 4.70     |
| Selected butcher weights. ....               | 4.80       | a 4.87 1/2 |
| Plain to choice heavy mixed. ....            | 4.62 1/2   | a 4.82 1/2 |
| Assorted light, 150 to 180 lbs. ....         | 4.77 1/2   | a 4.82 1/2 |
| Common to fancy light mixed. ....            | 4.65       | a 4.85     |
| Thin to choice 80 to 125 lb. pigs. ....      | 4.00       | a 4.60     |
| Stags, skips and poor pigs. ....             | 2.25       | a 3.85     |

## Range of Sheep Values.

|                                       |        |        |
|---------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Choice to prime wethers. ....         | \$3.90 | a 4.30 |
| Medium to choice mixed natives. ....  | 3.40   | a 3.90 |
| Fed Western muttons. ....             | 4.00   | a 4.25 |
| Plain to choice Western feeders. .... | 3.65   | a 3.90 |
| Plain stock and feeding ewes. ....    | 2.60   | a 3.30 |
| Culls, bucks and poor stock. ....     | 1.50   | a 2.50 |
| Good to fancy yearlings. ....         | 4.10   | a 4.40 |
| Fair to choice yearling feeders. .... | 3.85   | a 4.00 |
| Spring lambs, good to fair. ....      | 3.50   | a 4.80 |
| Spring lambs, good to fancy. ....     | 4.85   | a 5.50 |
| Feeding lambs, poor to fancy. ....    | 3.00   | a 4.80 |

## Packers' Purchases Last Week.

## HOGS.

|                              |         |
|------------------------------|---------|
| Armour & Co. ....            | 37,500  |
| Anglo-American. ....         | 23,000  |
| Boyd Lunham & Co. ....       | 10,400  |
| Continental Packing Co. .... | 18,000  |
| G. H. Hammond Co. ....       | 4,400   |
| T. J. Lipton Co. ....        | 9,000   |
| Nelson Morris & Co. ....     | 16,000  |
| Swift and Company. ....      | 34,000  |
| Omaha Packing Co. ....       | 12,000  |
| City butchers. ....          | 8,500   |
| Total. ....                  | 172,800 |

## Late Telegram.

The receipts on Dec. 7 were as follows:  
Cattle, 4,500; hogs, 27,000; sheep, 7,000.

## Chicago Live Stock Notes.

Average weight of cattle, hogs, and sheep at Chicago for months mentioned:

|              | Nov. 1900. | Oct. 1900. | Nov. 1899. | Nov. 1898. | Nov. 1897. |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Cattle. .... | 1,057      | 1,061      | 1,027      | 1,087      | 1,097      |
| Hogs. ....   | 240        | 234        | 250        | 235        | 252        |
| Sheep. ....  | 79         | 77         | 82         | 84         | 88         |

Hogs packed at Chicago last week, 173,400; against 211,100 the previous week, 158,200 a year ago, and 276,000 two years ago.

Last month was a great month at the Chicago stockyards, the total number of carloads of live stock being the largest for any month since November, 1895. Of the 26,238 cars received the Northwestern led with 5,645, followed by the Milwaukee with 5,259, and the Burlington third with 4,904.

With 530,000 hogs at the eleven markets last week the combined total for 1900 to date reached 21,000,000, Chicago alone receiving 7,380,000. The week's total at the eleven markets was 75,000 smaller than the previous week, 62,000 larger than Thanksgiving week of 1899, and 181,000 smaller than the week ending Dec. 3, 1898. While the total at all markets for 1900 to date is very large, the number shows 121,000 decreased, compared with a year ago, and 439,000 decrease compared with 1898, which was by long odds the largest year's receipts on record, the Chicago stockyards alone receiving 8,811,114, not including 546,327 shipped direct to down town packers, which would make Chicago's total for the twelve months of 1898, 9,363,441.

November receipts of cattle were 252,752, the largest November total since 1894. Receipts for the first eleven months of this year, 2,503,759, the largest total in six years, and 197,000 more than a year ago.

Receipts at the Chicago Stockyards last December, 207,775 cattle, 746,416 hogs and 316,265 sheep. Receipts two years ago, 174,265 cattle, 1,022,746 hogs and 249,061 sheep. This month's receipts of cattle are estimated at 235,000, the largest December since 1892, nearly 30,000 more than a year ago, and over 60,000 more than two years ago.

Receipts of hogs at the stockyards last month 802,427, and sheep 303,800, an increase of 45,799 hogs and a decrease of 10,478 sheep, compared with a year ago. Down-town packers received 43,800 hogs last month, against 50,300 a year ago.

The following table gives the number of car loads of live stock received at the Chicago stockyards for the first eleven months of 1900 and 1899:

|                        | 1900.  | 1899.  | Inc.  | Dec.  |
|------------------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|
| Railroads—             |        |        |       |       |
| Northwestern. ....     | 56,434 | 55,211 | 1,223 | ..... |
| Burlington. ....       | 50,081 | 51,564 | ..... | 1,533 |
| Milwaukee. ....        | 46,960 | 46,167 | 793   | ..... |
| Illinois Central. .... | 25,285 | 23,510 | 1,775 | ..... |
| Rock Island. ....      | 24,665 | 22,060 | 2,566 | ..... |

|                       |         |         |       |       |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|-------|-------|
| Santa Fe. ....        | 9,206   | 6,604   | 2,602 | ..... |
| Chicago & Alton. .... | 8,741   | 8,901   | ..... | 250   |
| Wabash. ....          | 8,601   | 7,565   | 1,036 | ..... |
| Other roads. ....     | 22,908  | 24,184  | ..... | 1,186 |
| Total. ....           | 252,921 | 254,806 | 7,026 | ..... |

In June, 1882, cattle sold in Chicago at \$9.30, and back in the early '60s it is said cattle sold over \$12 per 100 lbs., but no official record of the price is obtainable. Some of the wise ones predict that the prize cattle in the present international stock show will press the \$12 mark pretty hard, as some of the big packers and prominent Eastern buyers are just waiting the chance to "eat each other up" in bidding.

Chicago received 483,997,000 lbs. of cattle, hogs and sheep on the hoof last month. The gross weight of the cattle was 267,421,000 lbs., hogs about 192,000,000 lbs., and sheep a little over 24,000,000 lbs.

The International Live Stock Exposition was formally opened last Saturday. Large crowds of people visited the show during the day.

Chicago received 33,000 more carloads of live stock the first eleven months of 1900 than the combined receipts at Kansas City, Omaha and St. Louis during the same period.

Chicago's Spoor - Leonard - Skinner - Lively combination is not such a spoor one when it comes to working up results. It certainly makes the three outside markets look like 10, 20 and 30.

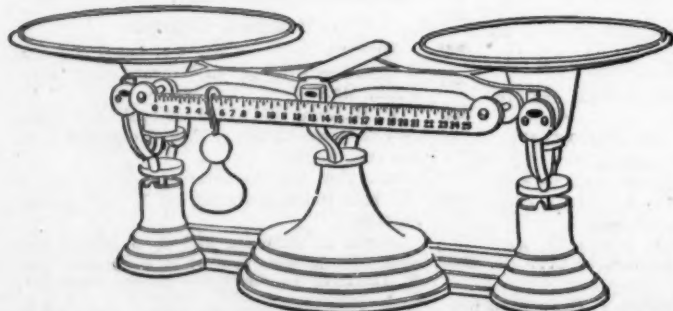
The Drover's Journal grand champion cup was won by the yearling Aberdeen Angus steer Advance, bred and exhibited by B. R. Pierce of Creston, Ill. Harvey L. Goodall, Jr., presented the cup.

## The General Live Stock Situation.

(Special report for The National Provisioner by the Mallory Commission Company, Live Stock Commission Merchants, of Kansas City, Mo., St. Joseph, Mo., South Omaha, Neb., and Sioux City, Iowa.)

Union Stock Yards,  
Chicago, Ill., Dec. 5, 1900.

HOGS.—The receipts of hogs this week are about normal, showing the better judgment of the live stock shippers than has been evidenced under similar circumstances in former years. The International Live Stock Exposition, the largest thing of its kind ever undertaken, has been a great success in every way, especially in point of the number of visitors. The demand for hogs continues good, the market ruled active and prices averaged about steady, with the bulk of the hogs selling from \$4.70 to \$4.90. The provision market continues strong, and accumulations of product only moderate. We still feel friendly towards the market for the near future at least, although we still advise our readers to work on a conservative basis and not discount the future too fast. We still believe the prospects favor strong prices for all kinds of meat, especially hog product, and believe it will pay to make hogs reasonably good, but not too heavy.



STOCKYARDS AND PROVISION SCALES.—"Agate" Bearings.

## BORDEN & SELLECK CO.,

48 & 50 Lake St., Chicago.

CLEVELAND. ST. LOUIS. MINNEAPOLIS. KANSAS CITY

Entire Scale is galvanized, all bearings are jeweled, making a thoroughly rust-proof Scale of the most reliable and substantial kind for meat packers, butter and provision dealers. Side beam weighs up to two pounds.

Furnished with or without side beam in three sizes—26 lbs., 50 lbs., and 100 lbs. capacity—with or without galvanized weights. The Stockyard Scale is used to a great extent by Grocers for weighing butter, bacon, salt meats, etc., and in large numbers by the following Meat Packers for lard, compound, buttermine, meats, etc.

ARMOUR & CO. KANSAS CITY PACKING CO.  
SWIFT AND COMPANY. ARMOUR PACKING CO.  
N. K. FAIRBANKS & CO. J. H. MORRELL & CO.  
LIBBY, McNEILL & LIBBY. FRIEDMAN MFG. CO.

Nothing better, safer, more reliable, or more substantial for Meat and Provision Packers can be made than this scale. Catalogue on application.



Heavy hogs are still selling at a discount and will continue to be handled in that manner indefinitely.

**CATTLE.**—The cattle receipts were also moderate, and under a good demand, good to choice grades ruling somewhat higher. There was a larger percentage of choice cattle than usual on the regular market, and these, together with the large number of fat cattle on exhibition furnished a much larger supply than usual, and the situation was very satisfactory to the selling interests. We look for liberal receipts next week, but think the outlook favorable for strong prices for good cattle. Stockers and feeders are in better demand and prices 10c to 15c higher; other kinds barely steady; butcher stock ruled weak under liberal offerings, and prices will average a little lower. Calves in liberal supply; prices steady.

**SHEEP.**—The receipts of sheep and lambs were moderate, and good to choice stock sold 10c to 15c higher. The demand for feeding sheep and lambs continues liberal, although prices are a little lower. Mexican sheep sold at \$4.35.

### Chicago Provision Market and Range of Prices.

| FRIDAY, NOV. 30.          |       |        |       |        |
|---------------------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
|                           | Open. | High.  | Low.  | Close. |
| <b>PORK—(Per barrel)—</b> |       |        |       |        |
| November                  | 11.95 | 12.05  | 11.90 | 11.25  |
| January                   | 11.95 | 12.05  | 11.90 | 11.90  |
| May                       | 11.90 | 11.97½ | 11.85 | 11.85  |

|                             |       |       |       |       |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| <b>LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—</b> |       |       |       |       |
| November                    | 6.92½ | 6.95  | 6.90  | 6.95  |
| December                    | 6.90  | 6.97½ | 6.90  | 6.95  |
| January                     | 6.77½ | 6.82½ | 6.75  | 6.77½ |
| May                         | 6.85  | 6.90  | 6.82½ | 6.82½ |

|                                           |       |       |       |       |
|-------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| <b>RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—</b> |       |       |       |       |
| November                                  | 6.20  | 6.27½ | 6.20  | 6.22½ |
| January                                   | 6.20  | 6.27½ | 6.20  | 6.22½ |
| May                                       | 6.27½ | 6.30  | 6.27½ | 6.27½ |

| SATURDAY, DEC. 1.         |        |        |       |       |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|
| <b>PORK—(Per barrel)—</b> |        |        |       |       |
| January                   | 11.92½ | 11.97½ | 11.80 | 11.90 |
| May                       | 11.85  | 11.92½ | 11.80 | 11.85 |

|                             |       |       |       |       |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| <b>LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—</b> |       |       |       |       |
| December                    | 6.95  | 7.07½ | 6.95  | 6.97½ |
| January                     | 6.77½ | 6.80  | 6.72½ | 6.72½ |
| May                         | 6.80  | 6.87½ | 6.80  | 6.82½ |

|                                           |       |       |      |       |
|-------------------------------------------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| <b>RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—</b> |       |       |      |       |
| December                                  | 6.35  | 6.35  | 6.30 | 6.30  |
| January                                   | 6.22½ | 6.25  | 6.15 | 6.17½ |
| May                                       | 6.27½ | 6.32½ | 6.25 | 6.25  |

| MONDAY, DEC. 3.           |        |        |        |        |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| <b>PORK—(Per barrel)—</b> |        |        |        |        |
| December                  | 11.87½ | 11.95  | 11.85  | 11.90  |
| January                   | 11.87½ | 11.95  | 11.85  | 11.87½ |
| May                       | 11.82½ | 11.87½ | 11.82½ | 11.82½ |

|                             |       |       |       |       |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| <b>LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—</b> |       |       |       |       |
| December                    | 6.97½ | 7.02½ | 6.97½ | 6.97½ |
| January                     | 6.75  | 6.80  | 6.72½ | 6.75  |
| May                         | 6.82½ | 6.85  | 6.80  | 6.82½ |

|                                           |       |      |       |       |
|-------------------------------------------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| <b>RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—</b> |       |      |       |       |
| December                                  | 6.15  | 6.20 | 6.15  | 6.15  |
| January                                   | 6.22½ | 6.25 | 6.22½ | 6.25  |
| May                                       | 6.27½ | 6.30 | 6.27½ | 6.27½ |

| TUESDAY, DEC. 4.          |        |        |        |        |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| <b>PORK—(Per barrel)—</b> |        |        |        |        |
| December                  | 11.87½ | 12.02½ | 11.87½ | 11.90  |
| January                   | 11.87½ | 12.02½ | 11.87½ | 12.02½ |
| May                       | 11.85  | 11.97½ | 11.85  | 11.97½ |

|                             |       |       |       |       |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| <b>LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—</b> |       |       |       |       |
| December                    | 6.97½ | 7.10  | 6.97½ | 7.10  |
| January                     | 6.77½ | 6.80  | 6.77½ | 6.80  |
| May                         | 6.85  | 6.87½ | 6.85  | 6.87½ |

|                                           |       |       |       |       |
|-------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| <b>RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—</b> |       |       |       |       |
| December                                  | 6.17½ | 6.22½ | 6.17½ | 6.35  |
| January                                   | 6.27½ | 6.30  | 6.27½ | 6.30  |
| May                                       | 6.27½ | 6.30  | 6.27½ | 6.27½ |

| THURSDAY, DEC. 6.         |        |        |        |       |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| <b>PORK—(Per barrel)—</b> |        |        |        |       |
| January                   | 12.32½ | 12.37½ | 12.22½ | 12.25 |
| May                       | 12.12½ | 12.12½ | 12.02½ | 12.10 |

|                             |       |      |       |       |
|-----------------------------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| <b>LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—</b> |       |      |       |       |
| January                     | 6.95  | 6.95 | 6.90  | 6.92½ |
| May                         | 6.97½ | 7.00 | 6.97½ | 6.97½ |

|                                           |       |      |       |      |
|-------------------------------------------|-------|------|-------|------|
| <b>RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—</b> |       |      |       |      |
| January                                   | 6.30  | 6.35 | 6.30  | 6.35 |
| May                                       | 6.37½ | 6.40 | 6.37½ | 6.40 |

| FRIDAY, DEC. 7.           |       |       |       |       |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| <b>PORK—(Per barrel)—</b> |       |       |       |       |
| January                   | 12.20 | 12.25 | 12.15 | 12.20 |
| May                       | 12.15 | 12.05 | 12.00 | 12.05 |

|                             |       |       |       |      |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| <b>LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—</b> |       |       |       |      |
| January                     | 6.90  | 6.90  | 6.87½ | 6.90 |
| May                         | 6.92½ | 6.97½ | 6.92½ | 6.95 |

|                                           |       |      |       |       |
|-------------------------------------------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| <b>RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—</b> |       |      |       |       |
| January                                   | 6.32½ | 6.35 | 6.30  | 6.32½ |
| May                                       | 6.37½ | 6.40 | 6.37½ | 6.37½ |

### Cooperage.

In moderate demand, with fair offerings. Feeling not quite so strong. Pork barrels rather easy for ash at 80c, and rather firm for oak at 90c. Lard tierces in fair request and quotable at \$1.07½@1.10. Sales, 500 and 1 car lard tierces at \$1.07½; 800 do. at \$1.10.

### Market Review.

Interest seems to center speculatively in December lard, and the probability of a "squeeze" is being discussed. The Cudahys are supposed to hold sufficient December to prove a controlling factor. Some traders are of the opinion no manipulation is intended. There is quite a good demand for lard tierces which would indicate packers are preparing to deliver the goods. The provision market aside from lard was in the hands of the packers all last week, the commission house trade and cash business being lighter owing to less consumptive demand around this time of year. The run of hogs has been heavy of late. The packers generally are working for lower priced hogs. Swifts have been active sellers of January delivery.

The provision stocks show for the month a decrease in the new and old pork of 15,184 bbls., an increase in the new and old lard of 5,833 tes., and an increase in the short ribs of 5,684,000 lbs. The stocks now include 26,821 bbls. new and old pork, 17,092 tes. new and old lard and 7,613,970 lbs. short ribs. A year ago the new and old pork aggregated 99,806 bbls.; the new and old lard, 90,268 tes., and the short ribs, 3,187,000 lbs.

### PROVISIONS IN BARRELS, ETC.

#### BARRELED MEATS—Per bbl.—

|                  |      |         |
|------------------|------|---------|
| Extra plate beef | a    | \$10.00 |
| Plate beef       | a    | 9.55    |
| Extra mess beef  | 9.00 | a 9.50  |
| Prime mess beef  | a    | 10.00   |
| Beef hams        | a    | 17.00   |
| Rump butts       | a    | 10.75   |
| Mess pork reg.   | a    | 11.25   |
| Mess pork old    | a    | 10.50   |
| Extra clear pork | a    | 11.25   |
| Extra rib pork   | a    | 11.25   |
| Bean pork        | a    | 11.25   |
| Belly pork       | a    | 11.25   |
| Clear fat backs  | a    | 11.25   |

#### SMOKED MEATS, PACKED—

|              |       |        |
|--------------|-------|--------|
| A. C. hams   | 12-14 | av. 10 |
| Skinned hams | 16-18 | av. 10 |
| Shoulders    |       |        |
| Picnics      | 6-8   | av. 7½ |
| Short ribs   |       |        |
| Extra ribs   |       |        |
| Short clears |       |        |
| Extra clears |       |        |
| Bacon        |       |        |

#### DRIED BEEF, PACKED—

|             |     |
|-------------|-----|
| Ham sets    | 11½ |
| Insides     | 13  |
| Outsides    | 10  |
| Knuckles    | 13½ |
| Reg. cloads | 9½  |

### GROCERIES.

**SUGAR.**—Wholesale grocers are making the following prices to dealers:  
Cut loaf, per 100 lbs. \$6.15  
Granulated, per 100 lbs. 5.60  
Powdered, per 100 lbs. 5.85  
Confectioners' A, per 100 lbs. 5.55  
Extra C, per 100 lbs. 5.30  
Yellow C, per 100 lbs. 4.70@6.20

### BUTTERINE.

F. o. b. Chicago, packed in tubs, 25 lbs. and over—  
Daisy 12½  
Special 14  
Clover 14½  
Extra 15  
Fancy creamery 16  
Extra fancy creamery 17  
For all packages less than 25 lbs., ½c per lb. additional.

### SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

|                |       |
|----------------|-------|
| Sugar syrup    | 16@20 |
| Corn syrup     | 14@19 |
| Black syrup    | 14@19 |
| N. O. molasses | 19@40 |

## CHICAGO MARKETS.

### LARDS.

|                    |    |      |
|--------------------|----|------|
| Choice prime steam | a  | 7.15 |
| Prime steam        | a  | 7.10 |
| Neutral            | 7½ | a 7½ |
| Compound           | a  | 6½   |

### STEARINES.

|        |    |      |
|--------|----|------|
| Oleo   | a  | 6½   |
| Lard   | a  | 8    |
| Tallow | 5½ | a 5½ |
| Grease | 4½ | a 4½ |

### COTTONSEED OIL.

|                       |   |     |
|-----------------------|---|-----|
| P. S. Y. in tanks     | a | 31  |
| P. S. Y. in barrels   | a | 33½ |
| Butter oil in barrels | a | 37  |
| Crude in tanks        | a | 29  |

### OILS.

|                                  |   |    |
|----------------------------------|---|----|
| Lard oil, extra winter, strained | a | 56 |
| Lard oil, extra, No. 1           | a | 45 |
| Lard oil, No. 1                  | a | 38 |
| Lard oil, No. 2                  | a | 36 |
| Oleo oil, extra                  | a | 7½ |
| Oleo oil, No. 2                  | a | 7  |
| Neatsfoot oil, pure              | a | 52 |
| Neatsfoot oil, No. 1             | a | 46 |
| Tallow oil                       | a | 44 |

### TALLOW.

|                |    |      |
|----------------|----|------|
| Packers' prime | a  | 5½   |
| No. 2          | 4½ | a 4½ |
| Edible         | a  | 5½   |
| City renderers | 4½ | a 5  |

### GREASES.

|          |   |    |
|----------|---|----|
| Brown    | a | 3½ |
| Yellow   | a | 4  |
| White, A | a | 5  |
| White, B | a | 4½ |
| Bone     | a | 4½ |

### BUTCHERS' FAT.

|                                 |    |      |
|---------------------------------|----|------|
| Rough shop fat, per lb.         | 1½ | a 2½ |
| Cod and flank fat, per lb.      | 2½ | a 3  |
| Kidney tallow, per lb.          | 3½ | a 3½ |
| Mixed bones and tallow, per lb. | ¾  | a 1½ |
| Shop bones, per 100 lbs.        | a  | 50   |

### FERTILIZERS.

|                                       |         |          |
|---------------------------------------|---------|----------|
| Dried blood, per unit                 | 2.10    | a 2.15   |
| Hoof meal, per unit                   | 1.80    | a 2.00   |
| Concent. tank., 15 to 16 p. c., p. u. | 2.00    | nominal  |
| Ground tank., 10 to 11 p. c.          | \$1.92½ | and 10c. |
| Unground tank., 10 to 11 p. c., p. u. | \$1.87½ | and 10c. |
| Ground tankage, 10 to 11 p. c.        | \$1.90  | and 10c. |
| Unground tank., 10 to 11 p. c., p. u. | \$1.85  | and 10c. |
| Unground tank., 9 and 20 p. c.        | a       | \$18.00  |
| Unground tank., 6 and 35 p. c.        | ton     | 14.00    |
| Ground raw bones                      | ton     | 23.00    |
| Ground steam bones                    | ton     | 13.50    |

### HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

|                                           |   |          |
|-------------------------------------------|---|----------|
| Horns, No. 1, 65 to 70 lbs. av., ton      | a | \$200.00 |
| Horns, per ton, black                     | a | 25.00    |
| Horns, per ton, striped                   | a | 28.00    |
| Horns, per ton, white                     | a | 40.00    |
| Round shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. av., ton  | a | 45.00    |
| Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., ton     | a | 60.00    |
| Flat shin bones, per ton, 40 lbs. average | a | 42.50    |
| Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., ton     | a | 90.00    |

### PACKERS' SUNDRIES.

|                     |    |      |
|---------------------|----|------|
| California butts    | 6  | a 6½ |
| Hocks               | 4½ | a 5  |
| Dry salt spare ribs | 2½ | a 3  |
| Pork tenderloins    | 11 | a 12 |
| Pork loins          | 6½ | a 7  |
| Spare ribs          | 4½ | a 4½ |
| Trimnings           | 4½ | a 4½ |
| Boston butts        | 5½ | a 5½ |
| Cheek meat          | a  | 4    |
| Leaf lard           | a  | 7½   |
| Skinned shoulders   | 6  | a 6½ |

### CURING MATERIALS.

|                       |    |     |
|-----------------------|----|-----|
| Refined salt-peter    | a  | 5½  |
| Boric acid            | a  | 10½ |
| Borax                 | a  | 7½  |
| Sugar—                |    |     |
| Pure open kettle      | 3½ |     |
| White clarified       | 4½ |     |
| Plantation granulated | 4½ |     |

|                                           |        |
|-------------------------------------------|--------|
| Ashton in bags, 224 lbs.                  | \$2.15 |
| Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.           | 1.37   |
| Michigan medium, carlots, per ton         | 6.00   |
| Michigan, gran., carlots, per ton         | 5.00   |
| Casing salt in bbls., 280 lbs. 2X and 3X. | 1.45   |

### HIDES.

|                                |        |        |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------|
| No. 1 native steers            | 10½    | a 10½  |
| No. 1 native cows              | a      | 9½     |
| No. 2 native cows              | a      | 8½     |
| Side-branded steers and cows   | 8      | a 8½   |
| No. 1 bulls                    | a      | 8½     |
| No. 1 bulls, 40 to 60 lbs.     | a      | 8½     |
| No. 2 bulls                    | a      | 8½     |
| No. 1 calveskins, 8 to 15 lbs. | a      | 12     |
| No. 2 calveskins               | a      | 10½    |
| No. 1 kips                     | 10½    | a 10½  |
| No. 2 kips                     | 9      | a 9½   |
| Horse hides No. 1              | \$1.25 | a 2.40 |

(Special Fertilizer Report to The National Provisioner, from Arthur L. Sardy & Co., Chicago.)

December 5, 1900.

The fertilizer market has been rather quiet the past week, sales having been confined chiefly to steamed bone and low grade tankage. To-day's quotations are as follows: Dried blood per unit, \$2.10. Hoofmeal, \$1.90. Concentrated tankage, \$2; ground, 10@11 per cent. tankage, \$1.90@10; unground, 10@11 per cent. tankage, \$1.85@10; unground, 9@20 tankage, per ton, \$19; unground, 6@35 tankage, per ton, \$13.50; ground raw bones, per ton, \$23; ground steam bone, per ton, \$13.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner, From John Tredwell & Co., Chicago.)

December 5, 1900.

We quote to-day's market on cash meats f. o. b. Chicago as follows: Dry-salted regular ribs, 50 lbs. average, \$6.70; rough ribs, 45 lbs. average, \$6.60; 50 lbs. average, \$6.55; 55 lbs. average, \$6.50; 60 lbs. average, \$6.45; 70 lbs. average, \$6.35; 80 lbs. average, \$6.27½; 90 lbs. average, \$6.20; extra short ribs, 40@45 lbs. average, \$6.55; extra short clears, 35@40 lbs. average, \$6.55; clear bellies, 14@16 lbs. average, 7½c; 16@18 lbs. average, 7½c; 18@20 lbs. average, 7½c; 22@25 lbs. average, 7½c; 25@30 lbs. average, 7c; rib bellies, 18@20 lbs. average, 7½c; 22@25 lbs. average, 7c; 25@30 lbs. average, 6½c; 30@35 lbs. average, 6½c; fat backs, 14@16 lbs. average, 6½c; 10@12 lbs. average, 6½c; regular plates, 6@8 lbs. average, 5½c; butts, 4½c. All of the above partly cured, loose. Pure lard, tierce basis, 7½c; lard compound, tierce basis, 5½c; old mess pork, original pack, \$10.85 bbl.; old mess pork, repacked, 200 lbs., \$10.55 bbl.; standard mess pork, original pack, \$11.37½; standard mess pork, repacked, 200 lbs., \$11.12½ bbl.

Hog receipts are running under the estimates, and cash business holding up fairly well. These conditions, with continued support given to the speculative market by a prominent packing interest, is giving strength to provisions, December lard being especially strong.

(Special to The National Provisioner, from W. L. Gregson & Co., Chicago.)

December 5, 1900.

The spot demand for sweet-pickled meats keeps active, and although packers are buying freely of hogs, and apparently accumulating product, they are able to maintain current prices on hams and shoulder cuts. There is also considerable interest being taken in sweet-pickled meats for future delivery.

Green hams, 10@12 lbs. average, 8½c; do., 14@16 lbs. average, 8c; do., 12@14 lbs. average, 8½c; do., 18@20 lbs. average, 7½c; green picnics, 6@8 lbs. average, 5½c; do., 8@10 lbs. average, 5½c; green skinned hams, 18@20 lbs. average, 8½c; No. 1 S. P. hams, 10@12 lbs. average, 8½c; do., 12@14 lbs. average, 8½c; do., 14@16 lbs. average, 8½c; do., 16@18 lbs. average, 8½c; do., 18@20 lbs. average, 8c; No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 18@20 lbs. average, 8½c; do., 22@24 lbs. average, 8½c; do., 26@28 lbs. average, 8c; No. 2 S. P. hams, 10@12 lbs. average, 8½c; do., 12@14 lbs. average, 8½c; do., 14@16 lbs. average, 7½c; do., 16@18 lbs. average, 7½c; No. 1 S. P. picnics, 5@6 lbs. average, 6c; do., 6@8 lbs. average, 5.80c; do., 8@10 lbs. average, 5.70c; do., 10@12 lbs. average, 5.70c. Prices on S. P. meats are all loose, f. o. b. Chicago; ¼c higher packed.

A rigid investigation of the explosion of the boiler in the Chicago & Northwestern power house is being made, and some startling testimony may be introduced at the inquest over the remains of the six victims.

## KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK REVIEW

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 4, 1900.

The receipts, with comparisons, as follows:

|                          | Cattle. | Hogs.   | Sheep.  |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Kansas City .....        | 36,199  | 59,404  | 8,152   |
| Same week, 1899 .....    | 32,580  | 50,038  | 7,649   |
| Same week, 1898 .....    | 43,993  | 94,876  | 15,343  |
| Same week, 1897 .....    | 42,696  | 86,187  | 13,723  |
| Chicago .....            | 54,000  | 188,600 | 57,300  |
| Omaha .....              | 10,200  | 51,300  | 16,600  |
| St. Louis .....          | 12,400  | 43,300  | 4,500   |
| St. Joseph .....         | 5,300   | 35,100  | 2,500   |
| Total past week, 118,100 |         | 377,700 | 89,100  |
| Previous week, 118,600   |         | 438,200 | 109,800 |
| Same week, 1899, 95,000  |         | 329,300 | 84,300  |

| Kansas City packers' slaughter— |       |        |       |
|---------------------------------|-------|--------|-------|
| Armour Pack. Co. . . . .        | 7,921 | 22,303 | 2,042 |
| Swift and Company . . . .       | 6,378 | 13,774 | 1,412 |
| Schwarzschild . . . . .         | 4,311 | 4,236  | 2,316 |
| Cudahy Pack. Co. . . . .        | 4,188 | 11,506 | 802   |
| Omaha Pack. Co. . . . .         | 661   | .....  | ..... |
| Fowler . . . . .                | 85    | 13,573 | 29    |
| Small butchers . . . . .        | 647   | 275    | 154   |

|                         |        |       |
|-------------------------|--------|-------|
| Total past week, 24,459 | 65,938 | 6,890 |
| Previous week, 29,632   | 74,368 | 8,610 |
| Same week, 1899, 18,749 | 48,002 | 4,458 |

CATTLE.—Thanksgiving week was not a boon, especially to the shippers of short fed and medium weight cattle; market full of them selling at \$4.20 to \$4.85, considered the lowest mark of the season. The hard prime cattle were in very short supply, hence stiffer in prices. Some 60 head of Christmas cattle of 1,493 lbs. average tipped the market at \$5.75. Friday showed more life on all cattle, but the earlier market was better than the close. Some 1,592 lbs. average steers sold at \$5.55. Native cows were in very small supply; prices unchanged. Some 1,530 lbs. average native cows sold at \$4.15; very few of this kind. A few fancy heifers and light steers of 797 lbs. average fetched the fancy price of \$5.30, but very good native heifers were purchased at \$4.65. Bulls stiffened on Friday. Some few of 2,120 lbs. average sold at \$4.00. The general price around \$3.10; many hovering on the edge of \$2.65. Western range cattle were dull, too many soft finished and short fed cattle among them; hence good steers were fully 20c lower; closed at lowest mark of this season, 136 head of 1,141 lbs. average sold at \$4.75, the best sale made on Friday. Some Panhandle steers of 1,028 lbs. average sold at \$4.30. The Quarantine Division had the smallest supply of the season—in fact, from now on the arrivals will not be large. Little life in steers. On Friday 200 head, best in market, of 794 lbs. average sold at \$3.10. Range and quarantine cows very scarce, hence were the best value selling article. The stocker and feeder market at the first of the week was fairly strong, closing 10c to 15c lower for the week. We sent back to the country 521 cars containing 17,100 head, against 806 cars for previous week, against 329 cars for corresponding week one year ago.

This week's receipts: Monday, 8,308; Tuesday, 10,113. Christmas cattle in demand, some 1,674 lbs. average sold as high as \$5.75, and quite a number sold over \$5.35, with a good demand, but not enough of such cattle on the market. Hard well-finished cattle therefore remained firm; but the bulk of the cattle offered are short fed and soft animals. With a fair demand for such, the market is 10c lower. The \$4.25 to \$4.85 cattle were numerous, especially in sharp competition with the holiday trade of game, poultry, etc. Too many range fed steers to keep a steady market, hence a 10c decline; many well-finished cattle sold at \$4.95. Quarantine steers so far this week are very light in supply. Such steers as offered are in good trim, selling readily as high as \$4.25 per 100 lbs. Native cows are scarce, but somewhat drooping. Bulls are slow with a weak feeling; a few sold at top prices, but many changed hands around \$2.75 per 100 lbs. Heifers are also weak. Western and Quarantine cows are in very short supply; therefore, there is a quick demand for all offerings without the shadow of a decline. The stocker and feeder market so far this week is only in a fair condition; offerings few with purchasers also few and far between. The cattle market can not be called strong. Present prices must show profit to the seller of soft, half-fed cattle, as the money market is easy enough to prevent a loss, if the owner desired to hold back for a better market.

HOGS.—This week's market was a settling one, with lower prices in evidence. Thursday's market was some 2½c lower than Wednesday's and Friday found the former bearish feeling, so heavies stood from \$4.70 to \$4.80, mixed packing at the same, light hogs \$4.60 to \$4.80, the top for the day \$4.80, with bulk at \$4.72½ to \$4.77½. On Saturday the purchasers were again bearish and fought hard for the 5c decline, ignoring in a good measure the coarse heavy weights. However, general trade flattened out about 2½c, at which there was a clearance sale made, so that the week closed: Heavies, \$4.67½ to \$4.75; mixed packing, \$4.72½ to \$4.75; tons for the lights, \$4.75; the general top \$4.77½, with bulk \$4.72½ to \$4.75. Again Kansas City saw a week in which not a single hog was sold to outside shippers. The average weight of the hogs for November was 216 lbs., against 213 lbs. for October, against 214 lbs. for September, being 14 lbs. under heavy average of last November.

This week's receipts: Monday, 7,271; Tuesday, 11,345. On Monday there was quite a

number of Southern hogs offered. That effected the quality. The supply being fairly large the packers were a little severe in their prices to the extent of 2½c to 5c per 100 lbs. Heavies stood for the day, \$4.65 to \$4.75; mixed packing, \$4.70 to \$4.72½; light hogs going to \$4.77½ for the choice. The tops for the day \$4.77½, with bulk \$4.70 to \$4.75. But Tuesday was short on hogs, and Chicago short on estimates, so that the packers realized that if they wanted hogs they would have to be more liberal in their prices. A speculator started the game at \$4.85 for a load of smooth choice hogs. The packers at first hung back, but soon realized that if they were to get their share they must act quickly, and prices turned upward rapidly. At present writing heavies stand \$4.72½ to \$4.82½; mixed packing, \$4.77½ to \$4.80; lights, \$4.75 to \$4.80. Top for the day \$4.85, with bulk \$4.75 to \$4.82½.

SHEEP.—The market for the week was a strong one, the supply was small, and closing prices 10c to 15c higher than the first of the week. Among the later sales were: Native lambs of 81 lbs. average, at \$5.25; 598 New Mexican lambs of 68 lbs. average, at \$5.25; 242 Western shearlings of 92 lbs. average, at \$3.95; 203 wethers of 103 lbs. average, at \$4.00; and 460 Westerns of 92 lbs. average, at \$3.80.

Receipts this week: Monday, 1,481; Tuesday, 3,853. The demand is good; supply small, so packers forced 10c advance to get a part of the offerings. The market is a strong one at present writing. Among the sales were: 52 native lambs, 86 lbs. average, at \$5.50; 113 Colorado lambs, 70 lbs. average, at \$5.25; 324 fed New Mexican lambs, 62 lbs. at \$5.10; 479 Wyoming yearlings, 104 lbs., at \$4.20; 212 Nebraska muttons, 118 lbs., at \$4.10; and 448 Idaho yearlings, 109 lbs., at \$4.30.

### Late Telegram.

The receipts of Dec. 7 were as follows: Cattle, 3,000; hogs, 16,000; sheep, 2,000.

## SOUTH ST. JOSEPH LIVE STOCK REVIEW

South St. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 4.

Receipts of cattle last week showed a decrease under the previous week a year ago and supplies for the two days of this week are light. The quality of the beef steer offerings continue to be poor, common to medium half fat cattle being the rule. These kinds are about steady with the 10c to 15c decline of last week, while good heavy grades are not sought after at a similar decline. The good fat handy weight steers are in good request and values are fully steady with last week's 10c decline. Arrivals of cows and heifers continue fairly liberal and the demand active. The bulk of offerings were canner cows. The general market shows no especial change in prices. The demand for fat bulls rules strong at a 15@25c decline. Veal calves are fully steady and in active demand at last week's 25c decline. There was little demand from any source for stock cattle in the forepart of last week, but towards the close and so far this week good kinds have moved rapidly at 10c higher. Common to medium and offish grades are still hard to sell at bottom prices. Native steers are quoted at \$4.00@5.25; good to choice, \$5.25@5.40; westerns, \$3.65@5.30; Texans, \$3.50@4.25; cows and heifers, \$2.00@4.65; bulls and stags, \$2.50@4.65; veals, \$3.50@6.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.75@4.25.

Arrivals of sheep last week were light and were slightly under the previous week, but a slight increase a year ago. The demand for mutton, sheep and lambs continues in excess of the supply. For the last eight market days lambs have advanced 20@35c, while sheep have gained 10c. Ewes also shared in the advance, having put on 15c. The advance shows on the better class of offerings; in fact, the common to medium kinds show no improvement. Feeding stock has been in light supply and fairly good request. Good to choice lambs are quoted at \$4.90@5.25; fair to good, \$4.75@4.90; feeding lambs, \$3.80@4.25; good to choice sheep and yearlings, \$3.90@4.15; fair to good, \$3.60@3.90; feeding sheep, \$3.40@3.90; ewes, \$3.25@3.75.

Supplies of hogs last week were under the previous week, but showed a good gain over a year ago. For the two days of the previous week receipts have been fair, but not equal to the wants of the packers. Of recent days the bulk of arrivals have been of lighter weight and of desirable quality. The market to-day opened 2½@5c higher and closed 5@7½c higher. Prices ranged from \$4.70@4.85, with the bulk of sales at \$4.72½@4.80.



# THE MARKETS

## NEW YORK CITY.

### OCEAN FREIGHTS.

|                  | Liverpool, Glasgow, Hamburg, per ton. | per ton. | per 100 lb. |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|----------|-------------|
| Canned meats     | 12/6                                  | 25/      | 26          |
| Oil cake         | 10/                                   | 15/      | 18          |
| Bacon            | 12/6                                  | 25/      | 26          |
| Lard, tierces    | 12/6                                  | 25/      | 26          |
| Cheese           | 20/                                   | 30/      | 2 M.        |
| Butter           | 35/                                   | 30/      | 2 M.        |
| Tallow           | 10/                                   | 25/      | 26          |
| Beef, per tierce | 2/6                                   | 5/       | 26          |
| Pork, per bbl.   | 2                                     | 3/9      | 26          |

Direct port U. K. or Continent, large steamers, berth terms, 3/3. Cork for orders, December, 3/9.

### LIVE CATTLE.

#### WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO DEC. 1.

|                 | Beeves. | Cows. | C'trs. | Sh'p.  | Hogs.  |
|-----------------|---------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| Jersey City     | 3,388   | 776   | 18,132 | 12,905 |        |
| Sixtieth St.    | 4,134   | 50    | 3,023  | 16,069 |        |
| Fortieth St.    |         |       |        | 16,499 |        |
| W. Sh. R. R.    | 3,075   | 61    |        | 822    |        |
| Leh. Val. R. R. | 1,880   |       |        |        | 3,476  |
| Weehawken       | 170     |       |        | 1,162  |        |
| Scattering      |         |       | 59     | 42     |        |
| Totals          | 12,647  | 111   | 3,858  | 34,227 | 32,780 |
| Totals last wk. | 16,441  | 220   | 6,008  | 56,339 | 52,761 |

#### WEEKLY EXPORTS TO DEC. 1.

|                               | Live Cattle. | Live Sheep. | Qrs. of Beef. |
|-------------------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| Nelson Morris                 | 278          |             | 4,690         |
| Armour & Co.                  |              |             | 1,600         |
| Swift and Company             | 97           |             | 5,261         |
| J. Shamberg & Son             | 947          | 1,162       |               |
| Schwarzschild & Sulzburger    | 947          |             | 3,900         |
| Brown, Snell & Co.            | 200          |             |               |
| W. A. Sherman                 | 200          |             |               |
| W. W. Bauer Co.               | 200          |             |               |
| G. H. Hammond                 | 201          |             | 6,068         |
| Curran & Co.                  | 100          |             |               |
| B. Reeks & Co.                | 40           |             |               |
| L. S. Dillenback              |              | 105         |               |
| Miscellaneous                 | 40           |             |               |
| Total exports                 | 2,889        | 1,307       | 20,380        |
| Total exports last week       | 2,178        | 2,550       | 14,200        |
| Boston exports this week      | 3,007        | 3,690       | 8,518         |
| Baltimore exports this week   | 1,998        | 1,600       |               |
| Phila. exports this week      | 1,284        |             | 1,800         |
| Portland exports this week    | 346          |             |               |
| N'port News exports this wk.  | 684          |             |               |
| Montreal exports this week    | 1,332        |             |               |
| To London                     | 4,258        |             | 9,459         |
| To Liverpool                  | 4,794        | 5,862       | 21,248        |
| To Glasgow                    | 1,213        | 500         |               |
| To Bristol                    | 500          |             |               |
| To Hull                       | 200          |             |               |
| To Manchester                 | 346          |             |               |
| To Newcastle                  | 346          |             |               |
| To Newcastle                  | 80           |             |               |
| To Para, Brazil               | 140          |             |               |
| To Bermuda and West Indies    |              | 145         |               |
| Totals to all ports           | 11,540       | 6,507       | 30,707        |
| Totals to all ports last week | 8,425        | 4,095       | 24,374        |

#### QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

|                                           |          |        |
|-------------------------------------------|----------|--------|
| Good to choice native steers              | \$5.20 a | \$5.50 |
| Medium to fair native steers              | 4.50 a   | 5.15   |
| Common and ordinary native steers         | 3.65 a   | 4.40   |
| Oxen and stags                            | 2.00 a   | 4.75   |
| Bulls and dry cows                        | 1.40 a   | 3.75   |
| Good to choice native steers one year ago | 5.50 a   | 6.00   |

### LIVE CALVES.

With the market unchaned, the demand continued poor. Grassers ruled dull and weak. We quote:

|                                  |         |       |
|----------------------------------|---------|-------|
| Live veal calves, a few selected | 8 a     | 8 1/2 |
| Live veal calves, prime, per lb. |         | 8     |
| Live veal calves, common         | 5 a     | 6     |
| Buttermilk                       | 2 1/2 a | 3     |
| Grassers                         | 2 1/2 a | 3     |

### LIVE HOGS.

With fair receipts and a good call prices have ruled at least week's quotations. We quote:

|                                    |      |
|------------------------------------|------|
| Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.) | 5.30 |
| Hogs, medium                       | 5.25 |
| Hogs, light to medium              | 5.20 |
| Pigs                               | 5.20 |
| Roughs                             | 4.30 |

#### Hog Markets in Leading Cities.

CHICAGO.—Slow to 5c lower; \$4.55 to \$4.97 1/2; left, 2.640; yorkers, \$4.87 1/2 to \$4.92 1/2.

CINCINNATI.—Active; steady; \$3.65 to \$5.00.

ST. LOUIS.—Shade lower; \$4.80 to \$5.00.

OMAHA.—\$4.75 to \$4.85.

EAST BUFFALO.—\$5.05 to \$5.15.

LOUISVILLE.—Active; \$4.75 to \$4.95.

PITTSBURG.—Active; \$5.10 to \$5.15.

MILWAUKEE.—\$4.60 to \$5.00.

KANSAS CITY.—Steady; \$4.80 to \$4.95.

CLEVELAND.—Steady; \$5.00.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Steady; \$4.70 to \$4.95.

### LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market ruled fair throughout the week with the demand increasing. The market had an upward tendency of 1/2c per pound. If the favorable weather continues prices will hold out firm with a probability of better business. We quote:

|                              |        |      |
|------------------------------|--------|------|
| Lambs, best                  | 5.75 a | 6.00 |
| Common to medium             | 5.00 a | 5.50 |
| Live sheep, prime            | 4.50 a | 4.75 |
| Live sheep, common to medium | 3.25 a | 4.00 |

### LIVE POULTRY.

The market was slow on fowls and chickens with a good many left in dealers' hands, especially chickens. Turkeys, ducks and geese all in considerable surplus, very dull and weak. Live pigeons very plenty and slow. We quote:

|                               |        |       |
|-------------------------------|--------|-------|
| Fowls, per lb.                | 8 a    |       |
| Chickens, per lb.             | 7 a    |       |
| Roosters, old, per lb.        | 5 a    | 5     |
| Turkeys, per lb.              | 8 a    | 8 1/2 |
| Ducks, Western, per pair      | 50 a   | 70    |
| Ducks, Southwestern, per pair | 45 a   | 55    |
| Geese, Western, per pair      | 1.00 a | 1.37  |
| Geese, Southwestern, per lb.  | 1.00 a | 1.00  |
| Pigeons, per pair             | 15 a   | 20    |

### DRESSED BEEF.

The market continues demoralized with prices lower, the coolers being full of stale beef and no demand. We quote:

|                               |         |       |
|-------------------------------|---------|-------|
| Choice, native, heavy         | 7 1/2 a | 8     |
| Choice native, light          | 7 1/4 a | 7 1/2 |
| Common to fair, native        | 6 1/2 a | 7     |
| Choice Western, heavy         | 6 1/2 a | 7     |
| Choice Western, light         | 6 a     | 6 1/2 |
| Common to fair, Texan         | 5 a     | 6     |
| Good to choice heifers        | 6 1/2 a | 7 1/2 |
| Common to fair heifers        | 6 a     | 6 1/2 |
| Choice cows                   | 6 1/4 a | 6 1/2 |
| Common to fair cows           | 5 a     | 5 1/2 |
| Good to choice oxen and stags | 6 1/2 a | 6 1/2 |
| Common to fair oxen and stags | 5 1/2 a | 6     |
| Fleshy Bologna bulls          | 5 a     | 5 1/2 |

### DRESSED CALVES.

The market for city dressed veal is in poor condition and is not expected to improve till next spring. Country dressed calves in good supply, dull and weak, the abundance and cheapness of poultry affecting the demand for calves. Prices of calves ruling easier. We quote:

|                                       |          |    |
|---------------------------------------|----------|----|
| Veals, city dressed, prime            | 12 1/2 a | 13 |
| Calves, country dressed, prime        | 9 1/2 a  | 10 |
| Calves, country dressed, fair to good | 8 1/2 a  | 9  |

### DRESSED HOGS.

Prices have not changed and business is fair with a better demand. We quote:

|                |     |       |
|----------------|-----|-------|
| Hogs, heavy    | 6 a | 6 1/2 |
| Hogs, 180 lbs. | 6 a | 6 1/2 |
| Hogs, 160 lbs. | 6 a | 6 1/2 |
| Hogs, 140 lbs. | 6 a | 6 1/2 |
| Pigs           | 7 a | 7 1/2 |

### DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market has ruled barely fair during the week, with a hardly fair demand. Good sheep scarce. We quote:

|                       |         |       |
|-----------------------|---------|-------|
| Lambs, prime          | 8 1/2 a | 9     |
| Lambs, fair to medium | 7 1/2 a | 8     |
| Prime sheep           | 7 a     | 7 1/2 |
| Medium                | 7 a     | 7 1/2 |
| Buck sheep            | 5 a     | 6     |

### DRESSED POULTRY.

With favorable weather the market showed but little advancement. The demand was slow and of a very selective character. There is a little call for fancy hen turkeys, but little speculative demand for lines. Supplies continued liberal and stocks continue to accumulate and large lots have gone to cold storage. Plenty of good useful turkeys are obtainable at 7c and poorer grades at 5@6c. There was some inquiry for fancy dry-packed chickens, and fowls have ruled slow. Plenty of useful stock would easily have gone off 6c, but it was nearly impossible to find an outlet at any price and large lots have gone into freezers to try and save from a total loss. Fancy ducks and geese not plenty and dry-packed would sell fairly, but average grades slow. Receipts last six days 19,560 pkgs.; previous six days, 41,707 pkgs. We quote:

### DRY PACKED.

|                                         |        |       |
|-----------------------------------------|--------|-------|
| Turkeys, Jersey & up-riv., fair to gd.  | 8 a    | 10    |
| Turkeys, Md. and Del., fair to good.    | 8 a    | 9     |
| Turkeys, Ohio & Mich., fey., scalded    | 9 a    | 9 1/2 |
| Turkeys, Ohio & Mich., fair to good.    | 7 a    | 8     |
| Turkeys, other Western, fancy           | 7 a    | 8     |
| Turkeys, other West., good to prime.    | 7 a    | 8     |
| Turkeys, poor                           | 3 a    | 5     |
| Broilers, Phil. 4 lbs. & under, per lb. | 16 a   | 18    |
| Spring chickens, Phila., select, large  | 14 a   | 15    |
| Spring chickens, Phila., mixed, large   | 10 a   | 12    |
| Spring chickens, Penna., large, lb.     | 10 a   | 11    |
| Spring chickens, Penna., fair to good   | 8 a    | 9     |
| Chickens, Ohio & Mich., scald., fey.    | 9 a    | 9     |
| Chickens, other West., d. pick., pme.   | 8 a    | 9     |
| Chickens, other West., scalded, pme.    | 8 a    | 9     |
| Chickens, other West., poor to fair.    | 3 a    | 7     |
| Fowls, Ohio & Mich., fey. scalded.      | 8 a    | 8 1/2 |
| Fowls, other West., d. pick., pme.      | 8 a    | 8     |
| Fowls, other West., scalded, prime.     | 8 a    | 8     |
| Fowls, Western, poor to fair.           | 3 a    | 7     |
| Ducks, Ohio and Mich., fancy            | 11 a   | 12    |
| Ducks, Md. and Del., prime              | 10 a   | 12    |
| Ducks, other Western, prime             | 10 a   | 11    |
| Ducks, poor to fair                     | 4 a    | 8     |
| Geese, Md. and Del., prime              | 9 a    | 10    |
| Geese, Md. and Del., poor to fair       | 5 a    | 8     |
| Geese, Western, prime                   | 9 a    | 10    |
| Geese, poor                             | 4 a    | 7     |
| Squabs, choice, large, white, doz.      | 2.25 a | 2.50  |
| Squabs, mixed, per dozen                | 1.75 a | 2.00  |
| Squabs, dark, per dozen                 | 1.25 a | 1.50  |
| Squabs, small and culis, per dozen      | 50 a   | 1.00  |

### ICED.

|                                                         |         |       |
|---------------------------------------------------------|---------|-------|
| Turkeys, West., hens, d. pick. fancy.                   |         | 9     |
| Turkeys, West., hens, scald., fancy.                    |         | 9     |
| Turkeys, West., young toms, fancy.                      | 8 a     | 8 1/2 |
| Turkeys, West., average best lines.                     |         | 8     |
| Turkeys, Southw'n. prime                                | 7 1/2 a | 8     |
| Turkeys, West., common, per lb.                         | 5 a     | 6     |
| Turkeys, old, average best                              |         | 8     |
| Broilers, West., d. pick., fancy                        | 13 a    | 14    |
| Broilers, West., dry-picked, fair to good               | 10 a    | 12    |
| Broilers, Western, scalded                              | 9 a     | 10    |
| Spring chickens, West., dry-picked, fancy               | 8 a     | 8 1/2 |
| Spring chickens, other West., scald., large             | 8 a     | 8 1/2 |
| Spring chickens, Southwestern, average best             | 7 a     | 8     |
| Spring chickens, Western and Southwestern, poor to fair | 5 a     | 6     |
| Fowls, State and Penna., good to prime                  | 8 a     | 9     |
| Fowls, West., d. pick., av. prime                       | 7 1/2 a | 8     |
| Fowls, West., scalded, av. prime                        | 7 1/2 a | 8     |
| Fowls, Southw'n. d. pic., prime                         | 7 1/2 a | 8     |
| Fowls, fair to good                                     | 6 a     | 7     |
| Old roosters, per lb.                                   | 10 a    | 11    |
| Ducks, near by spring fancy                             | 8 a     | 9     |
| Ducks, Western, spring, choice lb.                      | 7 a     | 8     |
| Ducks, Western, fair to good, lb.                       | 7 a     | 8     |
| Geese, Western, per lb.                                 | 7 a     | 8 1/2 |

### PROVISIONS.

Owing to favorable weather the provision market continues fair with business improving. Pork loins have ruled a trifle easier. We quote:

#### (Jobbing Trade.)

|                                    |          |        |
|------------------------------------|----------|--------|
| Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average       | 10 1/2 a | 11 1/2 |
| Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average | 10 1/2 a | 11 1/2 |
| Smoked hams, heavy                 | 10 a     | 11     |
| California hams, smoked, light     | 8 a      | 8 1/2  |
| California hams, smoked, heavy     | 7 1/2 a  | 8      |
| Smoked bacon, boneless             | 12 1/2 a | 13     |
| Smoked bacon (rib in)              | 12 a     | 12 1/2 |
| Dried beef sets                    | 16 a     | 16 1/2 |
| Smoked beef tongues, per lb.       | 16 a     | 17     |
| Smoked shoulders                   | 8 a      | 8 1/2  |
| Pickled bellies, light             | 10 1/2 a | 11     |
| Pickled bellies, heavy             | 9 1/2 a  | 10     |
| Fresh pork loins, city             | 9 1/2 a  | 10     |
| Fresh pork loins, Western          | 7 a      | 8 1/2  |

### LARDS.

|                                     |         |       |
|-------------------------------------|---------|-------|
| Pure refined lards for Europe       | 7.55    | 7.65  |
| Pure refined lard for So. America   | 8.25    | —     |
| Pure refined lard for Brazil (kegs) | 9.25    | —     |
| Compounds—Domestic                  | —       | —     |
| Export                              | —       | —     |
| Prime Western lards                 | 7.40    | 7.55  |
| Prime city                          | 7 a     | 7 1/2 |
| Prime lard stearine                 | 8 a     | 8 1/2 |
| Prime oleo stearine                 | 6 1/2 a | 6 1/2 |

### FISH.

Business is good for this season of the year, and the cooler weather has a tendency to improve the market. Most of the bluefish smacks are laid up, and the bluefish season is practically over. We quote:

|                                |         |       |
|--------------------------------|---------|-------|
| Cod, heads off, State          | 6 a     | 7     |
| Cod, heads on, market          | 2 1/2 a | 3 1/2 |
| Hallbut, white                 | 16 a    | 18    |
| Hallbut, grey                  | 15 a    | 16    |
| Bluefish, medium and large     | 6 a     | 8     |
| Eels, skinned                  | 6 a     | 10    |
| Eels, skin on                  | 4 a     | 6     |
| Salmon, silver                 | 12 a    | 14    |
| Salmon, steel head, Western    | 18 a    | 20    |
| Lobsters, large                | 18 a    | 20    |
| Mackerel, Spanish, live, large | 25 a    | 30    |
| Weakfish, green                | 8 a     | 10    |
| Sea trout                      | 8 a     | 10    |
| Sea bass, Eastern              | 5 a     | 15    |
| Haddock                        | 5 a     | 6     |
| Southern kingfish              | 12 a    | 15    |
| Crabs                          | 5 a     | 6     |
| Scallops, medium               | 50 a    | 60    |
| Scallops, large                | 60 a    | 1.00  |
| Pompano                        | 20 a    | 25    |
| Smelts, green, No. 1           | 11 a    | 12    |

|                     |      |      |
|---------------------|------|------|
| Smelts, extra       | 15   | a 16 |
| Sheephead           | 9    | a 11 |
| Snappers, large red | a 8  |      |
| Snappers, medium    | a 10 |      |
| Forgies, frozen     | a 4  |      |

**GAME.**

|                                        |        |        |
|----------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Quail, undrawn, fancy, per doz.        | a 2.20 |        |
| Quail, average quality, per doz.       | 1.00   | a 1.75 |
| Partridges, per pair                   | 1.25   | a 1.50 |
| Grouse, undrawn, per pair              | 80     | a 90   |
| Grouse, drawn, per pair                | 2.50   | a 3.00 |
| Ducks, Canvas, 6 lbs., aver. to pair   | 1.00   | a 2.00 |
| Ducks, Canvas, light weights, pair     | 1.50   | a 2.00 |
| Ducks, Red-head, 5 lbs., aver. to pair | 75     | a 1.25 |
| Ducks, Red-head, light wght., pair     | 10     | a 15   |
| Rabbits, per pair                      | 65     | a 75   |
| Jack rabbits, per pair                 |        |        |

**BUTTER.**

A moderate demand prevailed for good table butter and outside buying was somewhat quiet. Prices were well sustained and enough stock on hand to meet the demand. The feeling was firm for fancy fresh creamery, and first ruled steady. The lower qualities have had a narrow outlet and prices have not improved. June creamery was firmly held, and but little stock of state dairy on hand. Some imitation creamery inquired for; average best packings of fresh factory have went at 14½c. Receipts last six days, 28,435 pkgs.; previous six days, 27,764 pkgs. We quote:

|                                      |      |       |
|--------------------------------------|------|-------|
| Creamery, extras, per lb.            | a 26 |       |
| Creamery, firsts                     | 24   | a 25  |
| Creamery, seconds                    | 21   | a 23  |
| Creamery, lower grades               | 18   | a 20  |
| Creamery, June extras                | 23½  | a 25½ |
| Creamery, June, firsts               | 21½  | a 23½ |
| Creamery, held, thirds to seconds    | 18   | a 21  |
| State dairy, half-cream tubs, finest | 23   | a 24  |
| State dairy, half-cream tubs, firsts | 21   | a 22  |
| State dairy, tubs, seconds           | 18   | a 20  |
| State dairy, tubs, thirds            | 16   | a 17  |
| State dairy, tubs, etc.              | 16   | a 22  |
| Western imitation creamery, finest   | 19   | a 19½ |
| West. imitation cream, low grades    | 15   | a 17½ |
| Western factory, June make, finest   | 15½  | a 16  |
| Western factory, held, com. to good  | 13½  | a 15  |
| Western factory, fresh, fancy        | 14   | a 14½ |
| Western factory, fresh, best         | 13½  | a 14  |
| Western factory, seconds             | 13   | a 13½ |
| Western factory or dairy, low grades | 12   | a 13  |
| Renovated butter, fancy              | 19   | a 20  |
| Renovated butter, common to prime    | 15   | a 18  |

**CHEESE.**

The market was in good shape throughout the week for desirable grades of full cream cheese, and a fair demand for consumptive use. Receipts were moderate and exporters have shown but little interest. Skims have ruled dull. Receipts last six days, 32,411 boxes; previous six days, 32,000 boxes. We quote:

|                                           |       |       |
|-------------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| State, full cream, large, Sept., fancy    | a 11½ |       |
| State, full cream, large, late, m'de, fcy | a 10½ |       |
| State, full cream, large, com. to fair    | 9½    | a 10½ |
| State, full cream, small, Sept., fancy    | a 11½ |       |
| State, full cream, small, g'd to choice   | 10½   | a 10½ |
| State, full cream, small, poor to fair    | 9½    | a 10½ |
| State, light skims, small choice          | 8½    | a 9   |
| State, light skims, large, choice         | 8     | a 8½  |
| State, part skims, prime                  | 6½    | a 7½  |
| State, part skims, fair to good           | 5½    | a 6½  |
| State, part skims, common                 | 4     | a 4½  |
| Full skims                                | 2     | a 2½  |

**EGGS.**

Arrivals were a little larger than last week, but no increase in the supply of fresh gathered, which are very light in supply, and many of them consist of country held eggs, and of very good stock, offerings are light. Badly mixed fresh gathered have sold at a wide range of prices and it needs very fancy stock to bring top figures. There are no present indications of an increase in receipts. Lined eggs have sold at 20c for fine. Receipts last six days, 34,681 cases; previous six days, 27,672 cases. We quote:

**QUOTATIONS AT MARK.**

|                                                                  |      |       |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-------|
| State and Penn., fancy, per doz.                                 | a 30 |       |
| State and Penn., average prime                                   | 27   | a 28  |
| State and Penn., held                                            | 20   | a 22  |
| Western, closely graded, fancy                                   | a 28 |       |
| West., reg., pack., prime to choice                              | 26   | a 28½ |
| West., reg., pack., fair to good                                 | 24   | a 25  |
| Western, reg., pack., common                                     | 22   | a 26  |
| Kentucky, reg. packings, prime                                   | 25   | a 26  |
| Tennessee, reg. packings, prime                                  | 25   | a 26  |
| Southern, fresh gath., fair to good                              | 22   | a 24  |
| Refrigerator, full pack., g'd to choice                          | 22   | a 24  |
| Refrigerator, April pack, choice to fancy, season's storage paid | a 21 |       |
| Refrigerator, early pack., av. prime                             | a 20 |       |
| Refrigerator, common to fair                                     | 18   | a 19  |
| Lined, Western, fancy                                            | 19½  | a 20  |

**QUOTATIONS LOSS OFF.**

|                                      |      |      |
|--------------------------------------|------|------|
| Penn. and State, av. prime, per doz. | 29   | a 30 |
| Western, best regular packings       | a 29 |      |
| Southern, best regular packings      | 27   | a 28 |

**CHEMICALS AND SOAPMAKERS' SUPPLIES.**

|                                                  |  |  |
|--------------------------------------------------|--|--|
| 74 pr. Caustic Soda, 1.90-2c. for 60 pr. ct.     |  |  |
| 76 pr. ct. Caustic Soda, 2.2-10c. for 60 pr. ct. |  |  |
| 60 pr. ct. Caustic Soda, 2.20c. per 100 lbs.     |  |  |
| 98 pr. ct. Powdered Caustic Soda, 3½-3½c. lb.    |  |  |

|                                                    |  |  |
|----------------------------------------------------|--|--|
| 58 pr. ct. Pure Alkali, 90c.-\$1.00 for 48 pr. ct. |  |  |
| 48 pr. ct. Carbonate Soda Ash, 1-1¼c. lb.          |  |  |
| 48 pr. ct. Caustic Soda Ash, \$1.75 per 100 lbs.   |  |  |
| Borax, 8c. lb.                                     |  |  |
| Talc, 1¼-1½c. lb.                                  |  |  |
| Palm Oil, 5½-5¾c. lb.                              |  |  |
| Green Olive Oil, 63-65c. gallon.                   |  |  |
| Yellow Olive Oil, 60-70c. gallon.                  |  |  |
| Green Olive Oil Foots, 9½-6c. lb.                  |  |  |
| Cochin Coconut Oil, 6½-6¾c. lb.                    |  |  |
| Ceylon Coconut Oil, 6c. to 6¼c.                    |  |  |
| Cottonseed Oil, 32-35c. gallon.                    |  |  |

**BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.**

|                       |                       |  |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Fresh Beef Tongue     | 55 to 65c. a piece    |  |
| Calves' head, scalded | 40 to 45c. a piece    |  |
| Sweet breads, veal    | 35c. to \$1.00 a pair |  |
| Sweet breads, beef    | 15 to 25c. a pair     |  |
| Calves' livers        | 35 to 60c. a piece    |  |
| Beef kidneys          | 10 to 12c. a piece    |  |
| Mutton kidneys        | 3c. a piece           |  |
| Livers, beef          | 50 to 65c. a piece    |  |
| Oxtails               | 8 to 10c. a piece     |  |
| Hearts, beef          | 15 to 20c. a piece    |  |
| Rolls, beef           | 10 to 12c. a lb.      |  |
| Tenderloin, beef      | 20 to 28c. a lb.      |  |
| Lambs' fries          | 8 to 10c. a pair      |  |

**BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS.**

|                                                                     |                 |  |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|--|
| Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs. | \$55.00         |  |
| Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.  | 40.00           |  |
| Thigh bones, av. 90-95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.      | 75.00           |  |
| Horns                                                               | 25 00           |  |
| Hoofs, 7½ oz. and over, steers, 1st quality                         | \$2.50 a \$2.60 |  |

**BUTCHERS' FAT.**

|                       |    |  |
|-----------------------|----|--|
| Ordinary shop fat     | 2  |  |
| Suet, fresh and heavy | 4½ |  |
| Shop bones, per cwt.  | 30 |  |

**GREEN CALFSKINS.**

|                                   |             |  |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|--|
| No. 1 calfskins, 9-12             | each 1.45   |  |
| No. 1 calfskins, 12-14            | each 1.70   |  |
| No. 2 calfskins, 12-14            | per lb. .14 |  |
| No. 1 calfskins                   | per lb. .16 |  |
| No. 1 calfskins, 12-14 lbs.       | piece 1.70  |  |
| No. 2 calfskins, 12-14 lbs.       | piece 1.50  |  |
| No. 1 grassers, 12-14 lbs.        | piece 1.50  |  |
| No. 2 grassers, 12-14 lbs.        | piece 1.20  |  |
| No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up. | piece 2.35  |  |
| No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up. | piece 2.10  |  |
| Ticky kips, 18 lbs. and up.       | piece 1.85  |  |
| No. 1 heavy kips, 14-18 lbs.      | piece 2.00  |  |
| No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.            | piece 1.80  |  |
| No. 1 grass kips                  | piece 1.80  |  |
| No. 2 grass kips                  | piece 1.60  |  |
| Ticky kips                        | piece 1.80  |  |
| Branded heavy kips                | piece 1.80  |  |
| Branded kips                      | piece 1.10  |  |
| Branded skins                     | piece .85   |  |

The American Hide and Leather Company advises that since Oct. 15 they have been and are now paying the following prices for calfskins:

|                                   |             |  |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|--|
| No. 1 calfskins                   | per lb. .16 |  |
| No. 1 calfskins, 12-14 lbs.       | piece 1.70  |  |
| No. 2 calfskins                   | per lb. .14 |  |
| No. 2 calfskins, 12-14 lbs.       | piece 1.50  |  |
| No. 1 grassers                    | per lb. .14 |  |
| No. 1 grassers, 12-14 lbs.        | piece 1.50  |  |
| No. 2 grassers                    | per lb. .12 |  |
| No. 2 grassers, 12-14 lbs.        | piece 1.30  |  |
| No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up. | piece 2.35  |  |
| No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up. | piece 2.10  |  |
| Ticky kips, 18 lbs. and up.       | piece 1.85  |  |
| No. 1 heavy kips, 14-18 lbs.      | piece 2.00  |  |
| No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.            | piece 1.80  |  |
| No. 1 grass kips                  | piece 1.80  |  |
| No. 2 grass kips                  | piece 1.60  |  |
| Ticky kips                        | piece 1.80  |  |
| Branded heavy kips                | piece 1.80  |  |
| Branded kips                      | piece 1.10  |  |
| Branded skins                     | piece .85   |  |

**SAUSAGE CASINGS.**

|                                           |         |  |
|-------------------------------------------|---------|--|
| Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle             | 70      |  |
| Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bund.      | \$35.00 |  |
| Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle           | 60      |  |
| Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow           | 34      |  |
| Hog, American, tcs., per lb.              | 38      |  |
| Hog, Amer., bbls., per lb., free of salt  | 40      |  |
| Hog, American, ¼ bbls., per lb.           | 40      |  |
| Hog, Amer., kegs, per lb., free of salt   | 38      |  |
| Beef guts, rounds, per set, f.o.b. N.Y.   | 10      |  |
| Beef guts, rounds, per set, f.o.b. Chic.  | 9       |  |
| Beef guts, rounds, per lb.                | 2 ½     |  |
| Beef guts, bungs, piece, f.o.b. N.Y.      | 10      |  |
| Beef guts, bungs, piece, f.o.b. Chic.     | 9½      |  |
| Beef guts, bungs, per lb.                 | 9       |  |
| Beef guts, middles, per set, f.o.b. N.Y.  | 45      |  |
| Beef guts, middles, per set, f.o.b. Chic. | 45      |  |
| Beef guts, middles, per lb.               | 8 ½     |  |
| Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's         | 8 ½     |  |
| Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2's         | 8 ½     |  |
| Russian rings                             | 12 ½    |  |

**SPICES.**

|                       | Whole. | Ground. |
|-----------------------|--------|---------|
| Pepper, Sing., black  | 14½    | 14½     |
| Pepper, Sing., white  | 21     | 22      |
| Pepper, Penang, White | 19½    | 20      |
| Pepper, Red, Zausibar | 15     | 16      |
| Pepper, Shot          | 15     | 16      |
| Allspice              | 7      | 10      |
| Coriander             | 8      | 7       |
| Cloves                | 10     | 14      |
| Mace                  | 42     | 45      |

**SALTPETRE.**

|                    |       |        |
|--------------------|-------|--------|
| Crude              | 3.62½ | a 3.70 |
| Refined—Granulated | 4½    | a 4½   |
| Crystals           | 4½    | a 5    |
| Powdered           | 4½    | a 5    |

**THE BLUE MARKET.**

|             |     |  |
|-------------|-----|--|
| A extra     | 22  |  |
| 1 extra     | 16  |  |
| 1           | 17  |  |
| 1X moulding | 16  |  |
| 1X          | 15½ |  |
| 1X          | 15  |  |
| 1X          | 14  |  |
| 1X          | 13  |  |
| 1X          | 12  |  |
| 1X          | 11  |  |
| 1X          | 10  |  |
| 1X          | 9   |  |

**OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.**

The oleo business this week is a perfect blank. Not a single sale has been made between Monday and Thursday in the Rotterdam market, and values out there nominal. The stocks in Rotterdam are commencing to accumulate and the quantity carried there at the moment on spot nearly 9,000 tierces, none wanted and the outlook very blue.

Yet in the face of this oleo situation there has been business in neutral lard at 47 and 48 florins, a very high price, compared to the last sales of oleo oil, which were at 43 florins.

The outlook seems somewhat obscure for both articles, for the relative value of oleo oil and neutral lard is at present unusual, and it is difficult to foretell what the future of oleo oil will be during the next few months.

**THE FERTILIZER MARKET.**

With the market somewhat firmer during the week prices in one or two instances are a trifle lower. There was a fair inquiry from the South. We quote:

**BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.**

|                                                                                |         |         |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Bone meal, steamed, per ton                                                    | \$19.00 | a 19.50 |
| Bone meal, raw, per ton                                                        | 22.00   | a 23.50 |
| Nitrate of soda, spot                                                          | 1.80    | a 1.82½ |
| Nitrate of soda, to arrive                                                     | 1.80    | a 1.85  |
| Nitrate of soda, to arrive                                                     | 1.82½   | a 1.85  |
| Nitrate of soda, spot                                                          | 1.82½   | a 1.87½ |
| Sole black, spot, per ton                                                      | 13.00   | a 13.60 |
| Dried blood, New York, 12-15 per cent. ammonia                                 | 2.25    | a 2.30  |
| Dried blood, West., high grade, fine ground                                    | 2.40    | a 2.42½ |
| Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago                                     | 21.50   | a 23.00 |
| Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago                                     | 15.00   | a 16.00 |
| Tankage, 7 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago                                     | 14.50   | a 15.00 |
| Tankage, 6 and 25 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago                                     | 13.50   | a 14.00 |
| Garbage Tankage, f. o. b., New York                                            | 7.00    | a 7.50  |
| Asotine, per unit, del. N. York                                                | 2.80    | a 2.85  |
| Sulphate ammonia, gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.                              | 2.77½   | a 2.85  |
| Sulphate ammonia, gas, per 100 lbs. spot                                       | 2.80    | a 2.85  |
| Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.                                            | 2.75    | a 2.80  |
| South Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b., Charleston    | 6.50    | a 7.75  |
| South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b., Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs. | 3.90    | a 4.00  |
| The same, dried                                                                | 4.25    | a 4.50  |

**POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.**

|                                                                                                                 |       |         |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|---------|
| Kalnit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.                                                                                | 8.70  | a 8.95  |
| Kalnit, ex-store, in bulk                                                                                       | 9.60  | a 10.65 |
| Kieserit, future shipments                                                                                      | 7.00  | a 7.25  |
| Muriate potash, 80 per cent., future shipment                                                                   | 1.80½ | a 1.85  |
| Muriate potash, 80 per cent., ex-store                                                                          | 1.84  | a 1.90  |
| Double manure salt (48 a 49 per cent. less than 2½ per cent. chlorine), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 per cent.) | 1.01  | a 1.13  |
| Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 per cent.)                                                                 | 1.90½ | a 2.05½ |
| Sylvinit, 24 a 25 per cent. per unit, N. P.                                                                     | .35½  | a .37   |

**BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.**

In consequence of a falling off in demand, the course of the market for ammoniates the past month has been towards a lower scale of prices. The concessions made have been yielded slowly, and at the close we note a slight recovery from the lowest point. We quote: Crushed tankage, 9½¢ per cent., \$18.50@19 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; 10¢@10 per cent., \$20@20.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; 10½¢@15 per cent., \$21.50@22 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; 6½¢@25 per cent., \$14@14.25 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; concentrated tankage, \$1.95@2 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.10@2.15 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9¢@20 per unit, \$2.25@2.30 per unit c. a. f. Baltimore; dried fish, \$2.25, \$2.30@10 per unit f. o. b. factory. Sulphate of ammonia, foreign \$2.75@2.80 c. i. f. Baltimore and New York; domestic, \$2.75 f. o. b. Boston. Nitrate of soda spot New York, \$1.77½.



